

# Jacksonville Republican

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

ESTABLISHED 1837.

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VOLUME 58.

## THE GREAT LARAN REBELLION.

(Copyright 1894.)

### CHAPTER IX.

Eight months elapse. There is an office in Memphis, whose sign reads: "Charles Fenning, Real Estate Office of the Laran Sanatorium."

It has long been remarked that Mr. Fenning's male are enormous. He writes sometimes as many as five hundred letters in a day. It is not known, that most of it is for a few persons in Memphis that he has a private wire to one branch of the Laran establishment and that he ships great quantities of goods in boxes and carts and barrels.

The fact is, Mr. Charles Fenning is Hendricks' most confidential lieutenant, and under the simple guise of real estate operations and an agency for the furnishing of information about the Laran sanatorium, stands as a close connecting link between his hidden principal and the world with which that principal is carrying on active operations.

His business is so pressing that he works late at night in his office. He has two assistants; one is a messenger and office runner; the other is a confidential secretary, assistant and telegraph operator. She is a very pretty young lady and her name is Cornelia Lapor.

Fenning has three rooms on the ground floor; one is a public office; another is a smaller and private office; the third, room, connecting with a side street, is a shipping room and is well filled at this time with goods waiting to be sent to the depot on the Wash bayou.

One night in April, the door to Mr. Fenning's public office was opened and a woman stepped in quickly and shutting it after her, glided across the room in the direction of the private office, merely saying in a low tone: "Mr. Fenning."

Mr. Fenning was sitting at his desk and Miss Lapor, not ten feet away, was seated at another sorting a bundle of letters.

Without a moment's hesitation Mr. Fenning followed the woman into the private office and closed the door.

She stood face to face and the woman said immediately, with every indication that she had been walking rapidly: "I have been followed from New York. I must get to the bayou to-night."

Fenning showed no signs of alarm. He offered her a chair. "Do you think anyone saw you come in here?" he asked.

"I think not, but I cannot be certain," she replied.

"Pray be seated," said Fenning. "You surprise me. Why should anyone suspect you?"

"One or more of my letters have been intercepted."

Fenning looked grave. "Ah!" he said, as they sat down, "Do you remember the contents?"

"Clearly."

"To whom were they addressed?"

"To Hendricks in Washington. Can you get me to the bayou to-night?"

Fenning shook his head. "I can get you on the way," he said. "It is thirty miles to Tipton county. I must say that I am surprised at your coming here. There is nothing at all to be gained against you and you run the risk of exposing this office in the chain of suspicion, whatever they are."

"But," said the woman, "it is imperative necessary to all interests that I get to Laran."

"What have you got about your person?"

"Papers and money," she replied, immediately taking a packet from her bosom and handing it to Fenning and pulling a roll of bills from her satchel.

He placed both in a large envelope and put it in an inner breast pocket.

"Is that Miss Lapor?" she asked, referring to the young woman in the outer office.

"Yes," replied Fenning.

"Can you trust her?"

"Certainly. She is very grateful on her father's account, but she is queer."

"Can you get her to change dresses with me?"

"What do you want to do?"

"The quickest and safest thing. Some one followed me to St. Louis. When I took the boat I thought I had dodged him. Just as I was about to land I saw him through the cabin window. I had telegraphed to the hotel here for a room. I came to this hotel in a hack. As I passed the main entrance to reach the ladies' entrance on the other street, I saw the man in the vestibule of the office. He had got there before me. He must have seen my telegram."

"You should have stayed there and faced him," said Fenning. "It would have been absolutely impossible to connect you with the operations at Laran."

"You forget," she replied. "I had a paper. I believe the Central office in New York has got the key to our cipher. At all events, several things here occurred lately which have hastened me west. When I arrived at the hotel, the register was brought to me in the ladies' waiting-room. I was given No. 42 on the second floor in the wing, but I noticed that the clerk was examining me as if making a comparison of my appearance with a description in his mind. A hall boy was sent up one flight to my room with me. The office is two hundred feet away. I told him I was tired and was going immediately to bed. The moment he left me I slipped down the stairs. It was ten o'clock. There was one chance left. I understood that the door of the ladies' entrance was not locked. The hall boy had gone to the office to report. There was no one in the hall. The door had not been locked. I went out softly. The side street was

deserted. There was one hackman at the corner on his box waiting for some one, but he was asleep. I heard him snore. I took a roundabout course and here I am."

"I am satisfied that you have made a mistake in judgment," said Fenning. "If you are known as Mrs. Hendricks or as being in communication with Hendricks, this is where they will look for you."

"But they need not find me. Nothing will be done till morning. I looked up my room door and they believe I am in my bed. We have got the night before us. Remember this officer may have a requisition."

"Nonsense," replied Fenning. "You have done exactly what he has expected. Not a suspicion. He is simply keeping track of you. I'll wire to Laran for instructions."

Fenning got up.

"You waste time," said the lady putting her hand on his arm. "Understand that everything depends at this moment on my being able to reach Laran. A hundred possibilities may intervene before tomorrow. You must ship me from here early in the morning."

"Ship you? How?"

"With your goods."

Fenning considered a moment. "It may be possible," he said. "It is imperative," she replied. "Tell Miss Lapor that she must change dresses with me and lend me her veil. Take her home and leave her."

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"How do you know I'm not an officer?"

"Because if you were, the woman you are in search of couldn't get out of this city without your knowing it; that is, if you understood your business."

"There's no boat left for up river since last night, and you would have been at the train as they left. I don't pretend to know you, but I notice you do not wear the necktie. The men looked each other in the eyes. Fenning was the most self-possessed—the other the most stolid. His black eyes had a flicker in them that might mean weak astonishment or it might mean contempt."

"And I notice," he said, "that you do not wear the same hair and the same clothes that you wore when we boarded the Corinthian."

Fenning's self-possession was here tested to the utmost. "I don't know what you're talking about," he said. "Were you one of the men that robbed the steamship Corinthian?" and he pushed his chair back a little with the impulse of a sudden horror at such close contact.

"Yes, you and I had a hand in it, but Hendricks got the money."

Fenning regarded the man with undisguised astonishment. "Did Mrs. Hendricks have a hand in it, too?"

"See here," said the man, "there ain't a bit of use in this kind of fencing. I was a witness of the first job. The woman's been slinging gold ever since, while Hendricks is carrying on his underground work."

"Yes," said Fenning, as if coaxing a crazy man to tell more.

"And you run the office in town. That's where the woman is now—underground."

This was an admission that he did not know where the Laran cave was and Fenning was anxious to find out just how much he did know.

"You are right," he said. "She is safe by this time. I've got a tunnel that runs from this office to the underground place, but tell me about the steamship. I have forgotten exactly how we managed it."

"You're a steady one," said his companion, "but it's no use—you was there."

"I acknowledge it," said Fenning. "The only trouble is I never can convince the fifty other people who knew I was here at the time that it's so. Now I dare say, you will not have that difficulty. You'll tell me what you were sneaking after Mrs. Hendricks for. Was she there?"

"I followed her to find Hendricks."

"O, then you don't know where he is?"

"I didn't then, but when I find his headquarters here and his mate here, I'm done with the woman."

"You don't know where either Mr. or Mrs. Hendricks is at this moment."

"Yes, I do. Hendricks is underground. He is building an underground railroad."

Fenning was surprised, but he merely smiled. "What is it?" he asked.

"It's at the other end of your mail," replied his companion.

"Correct," said Fenning. "Now, then, what do you want to do?"

"I want you to write to him and say I'm up to the whole thing—have looked at his underground job both ends and want him to meet me there."

"Your game is blackmail. How much?"

"Well, it's worth ten thousand dollars or more to the government or the steamship company, seeing that two-thirds of the plunder is untouched. It ought to be worth twenty thousand to Hendricks to keep both ends of his burrow a secret."

"Then why don't you go to him?"

"No, sir."

"Then write your letter and I will forward it."

"No, sir."

"Then what the devil do you want to do? Hendricks may be in the east."

"No, he isn't. You sent him a message yesterday morning. This is what it said: 'Two hundred rifles shipped at St. Louis. Barrels and stocks in different boxes.'"

"He was not more amazed. He was at a loss for a moment what course to pursue. How could the man know all that? Mrs. Hendricks had seen him on the boat coming from St. Louis at the time the dispatch was sent."

He saw that it was expedient to adopt a new course with his visitor. He looked at Fenning and Fenning looked at him. Fenning's eyes were watching him unperturbed.

"Look here, my friend: I might as well be frank with each other. Assuming that you are not a womanizer and that all you say is true, Hendricks would naturally accept your proposition if he had any sort of reason to believe that you would keep your word on the payment of the money. Assuming, I say, that you don't turn out to be a crank, how can it all be arranged if it is to Hendricks' interest to meet you?"

"He must come here."

"You are not reasonable. If he is the man who robbed the steamship, he has too much at stake to take that risk. Why put you to him? I should like to see the thing out. I'll go with you. I'll wire him and ask him if he'll meet you and have a talk."

Fenning was still more astonished when the same afternoon when the man returned to hear him say: "That was a risky piece of business sending that woman off in a box. She was half dead when they took her out under that catafalque tree."

There was no possible reply to make to this. It was incomprehensible to Fenning, and he had that kind of misgiving that an inscrutable mystery creates.

"I have received two dispatches from Hendricks. He says that I am to bring you on and talk the matter over."

"What did the third one say?"

"There wasn't any third one."

"Yes, there was. It said: 'Get him here at all cost.'"

"Well, it costs something to get you there. Will you go?"

"Yes! I will! I never was in a place where I couldn't take care of myself and it won't be to his interest to make way with me."

CHAPTER X.

The visit of Fenning and his mysterious companion to Laran resulted in a way that neither he nor the visitor could have predicted. Hendricks met him in the most gentlemanly manner, told him to make himself at home in the hotel (for that was what the sanatorium was frequently called); gave him to understand that he would have a talk with him and fix the matter up satisfactorily when he found a good opportunity. He even sent him down into the workshops, and treated him so hospitably that the man was outwitted at the start.

He had not been in the cave half an hour when he encountered the captain, who very seldom left it, but occupied all his time in playing cribbage and drinking rum. That personage greeted him with a sailor's cordiality and swore that it did his blasted mole's eyes good to see a salt water man underground.

The captain evidently knew him, for he called him Jack Endicott, as tough and tight a forecaster man as ever ran a blockade or drank a pint of rum between watches.

Whatever else Endicott may have been, he was not proof against the temptations of good liquor and an irresponsible life and he never before encountered liquor quite so good as the captain's, whose well-stocked buffet in his cabin made a seaman's eyes gloat.

Whether it was, part of Hendricks' scheme to disarm Endicott in this way, is not positively known. But he had told Fenning before that gentleman left Laran that he could safely leave the man with him.

"I want," he said, "to know how he read that telegram."

Four days passed and Endicott had only seen Hendricks among the men at work upon the furnace, and electrical works, but the captain told him every-

thing was all right—he could have all the money he wanted, but he wished him to stay longer. "Damn it—you're the only man with the smell of salt on your nose I've seen since I've been in this subterranean world. Then they repaired the cabin, filled themselves with rum and went to sleep spinning yarns.

At the end of a week Endicott in a sober and sullen mood had an interview with Hendricks and demanded a settlement. Hendricks treated him with the utmost politeness and said that while he was perfectly willing to pay him to secure his silence, it was necessary to think of some way in which the specie could be transferred without exciting suspicion.

"You see, my dear sir," he said, "I'm only consulting our mutual safety. I wish you'd talk to the captain about it. I'll do whatever he advises. O, by the way, I got a dispatch from Fenning this morning in which he says the police are looking for you. If that is the case, I wouldn't be in a hurry to leave this retreat."

Endicott did not dispute the correctness of this statement, as Hendricks expected. Nor did any subsequent experiment of his kind furnish any clue to his former knowledge of the telegram.

He went back to the captain—they filled up on rum and both of them set out to see the lake which was to be lit for the first time and upon which the captain boasted that he was going to

company and consigned to "Bradshaw & Fenning, Memphis, Tenn." These plates figured in the mysterious Lapor gun which afterwards caused such consternation.

Hendricks during these eight months had evidently calculated to offset the increased probabilities of exposure in making such vast purchases by the increased security afforded when he got his material into his fortress, and this alone would show that he had other and wiser schemes in his mind, and that, after all, the sitting out of the Laran cave was only a provisional step to something else.

Our imaginary visit, therefore, at this time discloses at Laran an entirely different condition of affairs. The sanatorium looks like a rural hotel. There are several persons on the broad balcony, but they exhibit only the indifference of country boarders. The warm sun lies peacefully on the lawns, but there is a shimmer in the air above the balcony which tells of a great volume of heat pouring into the blue sky. There are servants about the kitchen and there are two Royal Dane mastiffs with their heads on their paws asleep on the steps of the main entrance.

There is not the slightest indication in this quiet hostelry hidden among the trees and rocks of the great slope on which it stands of the activity underneath its foundations.

The moment we arrive in the lower domain, we find the place lighted as if with the light of day; the ground is almost continuous stream of black smoke from its chimney stack, held a varying population, some of whom were women, and all of whom were Hendricks' agents. Sixteen miles away was another large house, reached on the surface by an almost impassable and tortuous road of rocks, but accessible to all the inmates of the sanatorium in less than half an hour by underground means and connected by telephone and telegraph of the latest and nicest adjustment along the same subterranean passages.

The shift from the sanatorium to the labyrinth beneath had been perfected by the most consummate mechanical skill of Lapor, and it was hidden from casual observation by the most cunning adjustment of materials. That end of the house which covered the descent had cost Hendricks and Lapor more thought and ingenuity than all

A week after the catastrophe about seven o'clock in the evening, as Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, with two or three other persons, were sitting on the western balcony of the sanatorium, the figure of a woman suddenly appeared against the dark masses of shrubbery about forty feet from the house. She seemed to have taken form at that spot. Nobody saw her previous approach, and her slender and graceful figure was clad in some kind of light material which caught all there was of the departing light and made her look exceedingly phantom-like. All the persons in the balcony saw her at the same moment, and one of them uttered a little exclamation as if an apparition had appeared.

She came toward the group in a gliding manner, but perfectly erect, and as she got nearer they all saw that her eyes were fixed on Fenning and that she was extremely pallid. One of the gentlemen exclaimed in French, "La Somnambule," and Hendricks, who had risen, leaned over the rail and spoke to her. He unconsciously used the tone of one calling a sleeper.

"Hallo, there," he cried.

The woman, who was about twenty feet away, raised one of her long arms and pointed at Hendricks. It was a phantom-like and significant action. The next moment she uttered an audible moan and fell down upon the grass.

Hendricks jumped over the rail, ran to her, and with some difficulty picked her up. She was carried upon the balcony limp and silent and laid upon a settee where there was a rug, and the group gathered around her in pity and wonder. Her garments were soiled and torn as if by contact with the bushes. But in spite of her somewhat haggard face, she was singularly beautiful.

"Come inside, she has got astray," said Mrs. Hendricks with pity.

The girl raised herself on her elbow and stared at the place and the people until her eyes rested on Hendricks, and then in a soft, clear voice, she said:

"I am Jack Endicott's daughter. I have come for justice."

Then she broke down and sobbed piteously.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks walked apart. "This is a revelation," said Hendricks. "The woman is a clairvoyant. Now I know how Endicott got his information. It is fortunate for us that we have possession of her. Treat her tenderly and we'll test her power."

Mrs. Hendricks did not understand the full significance of his words—but the young woman was conveyed to a

comfortable room and all the resources of the establishment used to soothe and reassure her. She remained, however, taciturn and heart-broken for two days. All efforts to make her eat or converse were of little avail. On the third day, it was reported that she was dying. Hendricks saw her in company with Dr. Pellissier, who had first called her a somnambulist. This erratic Frenchman, whose after exploits so inextricably confused genius and madness, instantly pronounced it a case of trance and was delighted beyond measure. Here the case was left in his hands as other and more urgent events were demanding Hendricks' attention.

But the doctor made a discovery which proved of great importance subsequently. One morning he found the woman who was in a trance condition clasping something in her hand. It proved to be a small packet with human hair in it. Two months of these packets containing hair of other colors were afterwards found in her bed by Mrs. Hendricks.

CHAPTER XI.

The reader must go to Laran at the beginning of the last half of the second year of preparation and endeavor not only to get a clear view of what has been done, but prepared to view with astonishment the still more audacious projects of this man.

Laran was now a hidden hive of energy. The great sanatorium which lifted its rude but imposing proportions out of the wilderness and poured an almost continuous stream of black smoke from its chimney stack, held a varying population, some of whom were women, and all of whom were Hendricks' agents. Sixteen miles away was another large house, reached on the surface by an almost impassable and tortuous road of rocks, but accessible to all the inmates of the sanatorium in less than half an hour by underground means and connected by telephone and telegraph of the latest and nicest adjustment along the same subterranean passages.

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her race. One was a cavernous, dark, round, the place called in the old days, "the great chasm," which here is twenty-eight feet above the solid level, Hendricks and three men are watching the evolutions of the regiment which are in some respects wholly new. Everything ever before seen in military tactics.

The vast spaces beyond the rotunda and quite up to the lake itself are packed high with stores. It looks like a series of endless warehouses or monstrous depots and smells heavily like most of these streets where all the commodities of man abound thrives upon the sidewalks and impedes travel.

If we penetrate to the hog back area we shall find that in its passages are stables and that there are not only horses but milch cows there and that the great chasm is the south wall has been converted into a magazine, this has heavy wooden doors across its entrance. The mouth of this chasm, it will be noticed, owing to a turn in the wall, faces directly north. The benches of the Lapor railway are only two feet above the tops of the wooden doors.

Vague rumors were in the air about the Tennessee sanatorium. The secret service of the government was in possession of the facts which set them searching for the man known as the captain and they had traced him to the Mississippi. Vast quantities of gold had been paid out for goods sent to Laran. One fact elicited another. But inquiries failed to identify Hendricks with the description given of Kent as he appeared on the San Pedro and the Memphis bank said that he had gold on deposit there prior to the robbery of the Corinthian. The moment this sort of inquiry got into the papers, facts were elicited that could lead to but one conclusion in the end and events began to point significantly toward Laran.

No one followed the slow development of public suspicion so carefully as Hendricks. He had the papers forwarded to him under various addresses by Fenning, but it was not till the expiration of the year and a half that he closed the Memphis office and called in Fenning and Miss Lapor, between whom appears to have grown up a very strong attachment. Hendricks was shrewd not to know that the Memphis

branch was now the most dangerous outpost. Indeed Fenning had warned him for some time that his position there was growing untenable, and that he expected every day that their wire would be quietly tapped.

This was the growing crisis of affairs when, one morning in June, there was a consultation in what Hendricks called his sub-library. It was a handsomely fitted up room on one side of the rotunda. It was furnished in comfortable style, and four men were sitting at a large center table which was heaped with maps and papers. One of the men was Hendricks himself; his eager face was more serious than usual, but he was self-assured and calm. One of the others was Dr. Pellissier. On one side of him sat Fenning, who was studying a railroad map. On the other sat Gen. Waterson, a young and fiery southerner whom we have seen drilling the regiment. Pellissier was smoking a cigarette. Hendricks picked up a letter and read it.

"There will positively be a strike all along the line. It is only the preliminary movement of a socialistic revolution. The whole country is honey-combed with discontent. All that the suffering people need is a leader somebody with the brains, the courage and the character to marshal all the elements into a popular movement."

Hendricks laid the letter down.

"Gentlemen," he said, "next winter I shall be master of the states on their vitiol. There is, just two hundred thousand dollars in the treasury. I must have a million before next month."

"Can you get it?" asked Fenning.

"Yes, if you carry out my plan. We shall have to spend one hundred thousand to accomplish our purpose and in six weeks from that time we shall be shut up here by a siege. It is not till then that we can thoroughly test our strength and secure all the money that we need. Are you prepared for war?"

"It is rather late to ask that question," said Pellissier. "We are in conquest—equalization of wealth and social justice."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ALABAMA DEMOCRATS

Got in Some Effective Blows on Ambitious Kofbits.

STEVENSON, ALA., July 30.—The democrats of the upper end of Jackson county had a regular love feast today. Hon. W. L. Martin completely demolished Populist Kolb at Flat Rock. Gen. Wheeler completely knocking every prop from under Mr. Goodwin, one of Kolb's lieutenants, at Bridgeport today, and the democrats are jubilant.



"I HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED FROM NEW YORK."



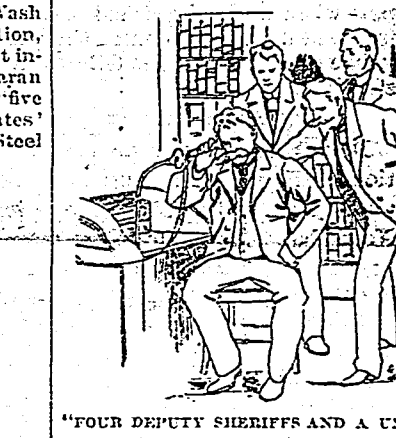
"WHERE IS MRS. HENDRICKS?"



"YOU'RE THE ONLY MAN WITH THE SMELL OF SALT ON YOU."



"I AM JACK ENDICOTT'S DAUGHTER."



"FOUR DEPUTY SHERIFFS AND A UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN POSSESSION."



# The Republican

L. W. GRANT, PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY AUG. 4, 1894.

Good by Reuben. You are mighty good looking, but you can't come in.

Information from all parts of the county show that Kolb lost heavily on account of the discourteous treatment his followers gave Col. Caldwell at Sulphur Springs.

When Oates is elected some fellows who have not turned a hand for him will out shout the best workers in the ranks; but they are not fooling the people of this county much.

If there is any farmer in Calhoun who wants to give the planters and manufacturers of New England an indefinite license to rob the farmers of the South through taxation for protection, he should vote for Kolb. That is what Kolb has promised Hoar and the rest of them.

Among the followers of Kolb in Calhoun are many good, honest debt-paying men, who want to do right, and are as far from sympathy with the Republican party as any of us. Many of these have had their eyes opened and will quietly vote for Oates and good government next Monday.

While so much is being said about fraud, it will be remembered that Kolb got more votes in Tallapoosa county than there were male inhabitants in the county, counting all the boys and men over two years old. It will be remembered also that Kolb managers run the election in that county.

They seem to be having a kind of Sulphur Springs state of affairs over in Lee county, judging from the following from the Opelika Evening News:

"Things are coming to a pretty pass when a distinguished citizen is hissed down and denied the privilege of addressing his fellow citizens."

Do not surrender your registration certificate at the August election. You will need it to vote in November. Hand it to the manager and wait until he can mark out the August election line and hand it back to you. The managers are bound to give you back your certificate.

The colored ministers of Jefferson county have united in a published appeal to the colored voters throughout the State to vote for law and order and Oates. They appreciate the protection given by a democratic state government to those of their race in Jefferson county who want to labor for the support of their wives and children.

Mr. J. B. Graham, of Talladega, was invited to speak at the Kolb barbecue at Mound and offered a division of time. When he began to speak the crowd opened on him and tried to hiss him down. In the course of his speech he said:

"It is the proudest moment of my life that I can stand here backed by the intelligent, honest yeomanry of the Democracy of Alabama and suffer the taunts and jeers of the enemies of good government."

The government is now coming silver dollars both at the mints of Philadelphia and San Francisco, at the rate of five hundred thousand dollars a month for the purpose of redeeming silver notes which are now being used by the banks to draw gold out of the United States treasury. The government should add to the capacity of the mints and greatly increase this amount monthly. If these silver notes were replaced with silver dollars, the ability of the bankers to withdraw our gold would be lessened.

A mob of Tillamites tried to howl Senator Butler down at Spar-tanburg, S. C., Tuesday. He told them they were a lot of blackguards; that he had fought for his country and the right of free speech; that he had been invited to speak there and that he would do so if he had to stand there until night. The crowd surged about him, angrily, but he faced them and said he would fight the whole lot if they would come one at a time. The crowd became ashamed of itself and withdrew, and he was left alone. He said he was glad that we were.

Too much talk about violence and bloodshed on the part of Kolb's followers and Kolb's own deal with the New England Republicans are the two things that broke his luck in this race. The straight and narrow way in politics is best.

This is very bad weather for political cowards. They are not even permitted to take shelter with the women in the rear; for these have an intensely live interest in politics and look with contempt upon the political coward or trimmer.

Pickens county has Kolb county officers. As a specimen of how badly they want an honest election and a fair count, they have put a negro who cannot read and write as manager for the Democrats at one of the boxes of the county. If they do not intend to swindle at that box, why did they not give the Democrats an intelligent white man as one of the three managers.

The Elba Sentinel, of Coffee county, which has been supporting Kolb, has abandoned him and come squarely out for Oates. The paper made this change after its editor listened to a speech made by Kolb, in which he (Kolb) confessed the deal with Hoar and the New England Republicans and endeavored to justify it. The Sentinel says it cannot advise its readers to follow Kolb into the Republican party.

The Gadsden Times has been showing up the acts of the county commissioners of Etowah, and the commissioners have been squirming like a lot of worms on hot coals. They have sought to place their sins upon the back of the Republican Probate Judge, but the Mobile Register reminds them that the Probate Judge is nothing more than the clerk of the commissioner's court, and says that, if the commissioners of Etowah have been suffering the Probate Judge to boss them, they are a lot of fools. They are responsible for their own acts.

Calhoun county is going to have better crops this year than for any year in the past ten. The writer went through the beautiful Alexander valley to Shady Glen church Tuesday and the crop was a delight to the eye. Uplands in corn look like the richest river bottom; the cotton looks splendid and the melon crop is fine. The farmers deserve a fine crop this year. They have had partial failures and seen hard times; but Heaven has at last smiled on them. Everybody will rejoice with them; for all wish the farmer well.

The baritone at Shady Glen church, in the Southwestern part of this county, Tuesday, was attended by between two and three thousand people. Gen. Morgan was recalled to Washington by telegram and could not speak; but Capt. Jos. F. Johnston and Judge P. G. Wood, of Dallas, were present and made fine democratic speeches, which accomplished good. A division of time was offered the followers of Capt. Kolb, and Messrs. Greer and Stephens, candidates of the Jeffersonians for the Legislature, spoke for that side and were accorded a respectful hearing. They made as good talks for their side as possible, but their cause was weak and this necessarily handicapped them. The crowd seemed to be largely with the democratic speakers, the ladies almost solidly that way. The daughter of a pronounced follower of the General Reuben proudly wore a badge of oats, and it was said many other fair ones there did not sympathize with their husbands, brothers or sweethearts in their political leaning to Kolb.

The people were in good humor and not a single incident occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. The hospitable people of that fine region of country had an abundance to eat on the grounds for every one present and to spare. It was remarked by many that the meats were better cooked and served than at any barbecue they ever attended.

The writer enjoyed the hospitality of several farmers and their families, who spread lunch under the spreading oaks, and he had a meal fit for a king; but the most pleasant feature of the day was meeting with so many friends of whom he had seen nothing of recent years.

It was a fine affair throughout and we are glad that we went.

In the last election Jones received 3045 votes and Kolb 2027. Jones majority 418.

Where is your registration certificate? You will need it next Monday to vote.

The Birmingham Amendment is to enable Birmingham to levy sufficient tax to pay its debts. It concerns only the people of Birmingham, and nobody else; they want it and every voter in the State can afford to give it to them.

The speech of Mr. Kelly here stirred up the Kolb fellows considerably. They staid to hear Mr. Greer's reply and then the greater part of them left the hall. They didn't think they could stand Dick's 10 minute reply. Mr. Kelly makes a strong, ebaste, democratic speech, and that kind don't suit some people.

It is said that some parties in this county took the registration certificates of negroes to "take care" of the same, and have not given them up on demand, where such negroes have turned over to Oates. Under the new election law such conduct is a serious offense, and all such parties will be presented to the grand jury. A "free ballot" is as necessary as a fair count.

The speaking in the county canvass came off for this beat at the Court house Thursday. The house was comfortably filled. The speaking lasted from 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m. with an intermission for dinner. Careful and respectful attention was given by the 400 people present to the speeches of all the candidates, the friends of each cheering as he scored a point. We doubt if a single conversion was made on either side. The people are generally familiar with the issues discussed, and have about made up their minds, and few changes will be made until election day. On that day changes will occur as usual and we believe they will be in favor of the democracy.

The friends of Capt. Kolb in this county have denied that the negro Brownlee was whipped near Oxford recently among other things for being for Oates and against Kolb. Brownlee made affidavit before a Justice of the Peace that he was whipped and maltreated by friends of Capt. Kolb, Mr. J. S. Kelly published the affidavit substantially in the Hot Blast. It was then denied that the negro Brownlee had made any such affidavit. Below we publish the affidavit of the Justice of the Peace before whom Brownlee swore to his statement.

## AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, )  
Calhoun County. )

This is to certify that on the 23rd day of July 1894, Jack Brownlee did make affidavit before me, stating that on the night of the 7th of said month a number of men did whip him with a leather strap. I further certify that said affidavit is in the hands of J. S. Kelly, of Oxford, Ala. And that the substance of said affidavit is published in the Hot Blast of the 30th inst., over the signature of Sam Slim, and that said statement is substantially correct, though it does not give all that was sworn to before me by said Jack Brownlee.

Witness my hand this 31st day of July 1894.

W. A. YEATMAN, J. P.

In this issue of the paper we print the official ballot as it will be furnished managers of election in this county under the law, which requires the names of candidates for all offices to be printed in alphabetical order irrespective of party affiliation. No voter will be at a loss as to the county ticket or as to governor, but the names of other candidates for State office may not be so well known even to intelligent voters. It therefore may be well to remember this: In case of the State ticket the names of the Kolb nominees come first for each State office, except for Attorney General, where the names of the democratic candidate comes first.

We have printed the ticket as all organized democrats should vote it, with the X mark placed opposite the names of the democratic nominees.

The Illinois Steel company's works at Chicago, that were closed by the Dels boycott, resumed in part yesterday. The country is about recovered from the worst of the Dels affliction. Chaffanooga Times.

## County Correspondence.

Oxford, Ala., Aug. 2nd 94.

As there are many of my friends, black and white, who read the REPUBLICAN, and who are not yet fully convinced that it is time to desert the Kolb combination, I desire as the preachers say, to clear my skirts and give them one more warning. While many white democrats have seen the error of their way, and have come back to the party of their fathers, some have not. Kolb still claims to be a democrat, but actions speak louder than words, and his actions say he is not. He has solicited and procured aid from the New England republicans. Something that no democrat ever has done or ever can do. Eastern republicans are not built in such a way as to contribute campaign funds for democrats. And George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, says he (Kolb) and his following will eventually be with us. Who is us? Why the republican party? Now, you Alabama democrats, are you going to be led by Capt. Reuben F. Kolb & Co., into the republican party? Are you going to vote for the man who is running on a platform that promises protection to New England manufacturers? How will protecting New England, as a manufacturing part of the United States, benefit the farmers of Alabama? It cannot be a benefit, but a great disadvantage, to the South and Geo. F. Hoar knows it, and is glad of it, and Reuben F. Kolb & Co. know it, and don't care a continental for you or your welfare, so they get the officers. And you colored voters, what can you promise yourselves if you assist in electing Kolb & Co. Have their conduct toward your race during the campaign given you any assurance of fair treatment? Does shooting you for working in the mines or whipping you for proposing to vote for Oates give you any assurance that you will be better treated by them, than you have been and will be, by the democrats? Have they made any promises to you of any legislation favorable to your race? Not a bit of it and they are not going to. With them you are, and will continue to be, only the "damned nigger."

On the other hand, the colored ministers of Birmingham and vicinity, who live where some of their fellows have been shot for working to feed their families, and others who are sorely in need of bread for their wives and little ones have been intimidated, and thus prevented from working by persons who claim to be supporters of Kolb, and who have since being arrested formed a Kolb club in the Birmingham jail. I say these ministers of the gospel submitted a demand for certain legislation to the democratic authorities and the democratic party, through their leaders, have pledged themselves to have such legislation perfected. That is a promise made to the colored voters of Alabama that is worth much to them, and on the strength of that promise, and faith in the integrity of the party making it, those colored ministers unanimously advise, and recommended that their fellow citizens throughout the state work for and vote for the Oates ticket from top to bottom.

SAM SLIM.

IRON CITY ALA., July 30, 94.

TO THE VOTERS OF ALABAMA:

Permit me to call your attention to a subject which will demand your thought when you go to the polls on the 6th day of August. The Humble Amendment to the Constitution of Alabama.

This amendment provides for local taxation for the support of schools; and as a practical teacher who knows something of what the schools of Alabama need, I ask you to vote for this proposed amendment. Every other State in the Union, provides for local taxation for the support of schools. In forbidding it, Alabama is alone. If the principle of local taxation for schools proves valuable in forty-three States, why not in forty-four? Other States pay teachers monthly salaries, and so secure efficient instructors.

Why is it that Alabama has not as good teachers as any States? Lack of money, wherewith to pay them.

The percentage of illiteracy in Alabama is greater than in any other State. That is, out of a population of 1,500,000 there are more who are unable to read and write, than in a like number elsewhere.

Things ought not so to be. What is the remedy? More schools; bet-

ter schools. How may we have them? By levying a tax to support them. Why is local taxation preferable to general taxation? Because the tax is LEVIED, COLLECTED, and PAID OUT, by home men. Every patron of a school can, if necessary, see how every dollar is expended.

Alabama needs the amendment because the present State fund keeps the schools open but three months in the year. By putting in force the provisions of the proposed amendment, we can double the present fund, and thereby keep the public schools open for at least six months in the year. Isn't this better than to have schools but three months?

I would ask you to take this point into consideration:

The provisions of the proposed amendment, and of existing laws, are such that no community is subject to taxation unless the people vote specifically for it. This is a REVENUE, and not a COMPULSORY amendment. The voters of some school districts want this tax; others do not. Those who want the tax levied can get it. Those who do not can let it alone. However, vote for the amendment, so that those who do want and need its benefits, can get them.

It will require special legislation to allow school districts to vote on the question. So it is not a scheme "to largely increase taxation." Simply stated, it is this: If the amendment carries, you will have the privilege of taxing yourselves. Under the present constitution, you have not that privilege.

Let me call your attention to this fact: The poor man who has but little property, will pay under the amendment, a sum much less than the tuition bills he is now paying. It is a property tax, and you will pay in proportion to the amount of property you possess.

The taxes realized from the railroads in your county will almost double the present fund. Remember that railroads valued at \$15000 per mile, pay more tax than farms valued at \$15 per acre.

The poor man needs the amendment, because he will pay comparatively nothing into the fund. Though the wealthy would pay the larger proportion of the tax, they need it too, because the education of the masses will improve the morals and social worth of a community, make it a desirable place in which to live, and so enhance the value of their possessions; besides giving them the opportunity to get more enjoyment out of life, by coming in contact with an educated and refined citizenship.

This is a non-partisan measure, men of all shades of political opinion favor it. It is a plain common sense business proposition. Think of it in this way, and whether you personally favor it or not, vote for it, so that those communities desiring it, can have its benefits.

Very Respectfully,

W. B. BOWLING.

No Sympathy with their Organization.

Such is said in a few words by Mr. W. M. Hew, of Alamuchee, Ala., who writes to the Livingston Journal, avowing frankly that he has been in error in following Kolb. He says: "I wish to say emphatically, that as the Kolbits stand today I have no sympathy whatever with their organization. It is true that I supported Kolb in his last campaign, believing as I did at that time, that he was in line with the Democratic party of the State. I can no longer follow the leadership of a man that is in such close proximity to the Radical party and in counsel with men who have never lost an opportunity to jump upon the South and all her best interest with both feet. I have never heard one of their speakers deny the charge that he had received financial aid from Hoar and his ilk. How any man with the love of his family or country at heart can longer follow Kolbism in its ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, is beyond my feeble comprehension. I love the South and all of her interests, and if in following the Third party movement I have been misled as to its purposes and designs, it has been an error of the head and not the heart, for no man can or shall excel me in my loyalty to the principles that underlie the unperished Democracy of the South and nation."

E. M. REID, J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.

Keeps Marriage Licenses for four the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month.

## OFFICIAL BALLOT.

It is Important that Every One Should Understand Them.

The law provides for the preparation of the ballot in a certain way, and if it is not done as the law directs, it will not be legal. It is very important that every one should study and understand the requirements of the law, and for the purpose of instructing Democrats the ballot is produced below, marked as they should mark it before voting.

(Mark a cross mark (X) before the name of the candidate of your choice.)

For Governor,

Vote for one:

REUBEN F. KOLB.

X WILLIAM C. OATES.

For Secretary of State,

Vote for one:

J. C. FONVILLE.

X J. KIRK JACKSON.

For State Treasurer,

Vote for one:

T. K. JONES.

X J. CRAIG SMITH.

For State Auditor,

Vote for one:

W. T. B. FYNCH.

X JOHN PURIFOY.

For Attorney General,

Vote for one:

X WILLIAM C. FITTS.

WARREN S. REESE.

For Commissioner of Agriculture,

Vote for one:

S. M. ADAMS.

X HECTOR D. LANE.

For Superintendent of Education,

Vote for one:

J. P. OLIVER.

X JOHN O. TURNER.

For Representative in the General Assembly,

Vote for two:

LEN E. GREER.

X RICHARD B. KELLY.

X WM. C. SCARBROUGH.

NEWTON J. STEPHENS.

For County Superintendent,

Vote for one:

GEORGE W. LANDERS.

X LAWRENCE D. MILLER.

Birmingham Amendment. Yes.

Birmingham Amendment. No.

School Amendment. Yes.

School Amendment. No.

Make a cross mark before each one of these two amendments as you may wish to vote "yes" or "no" on them.



BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE.

3,000 Merchants sell H. W. K. Spectacles with great success. 2,000 of them have other Spectacles without Success.

Showing the Great Popularity of Hawkes' Glasses over all others. Every pair was wanted. These Frames were fitted to the eye at J. M. Crook's, Jacksonville, Ala.

## M. W. Woodruff

Calhoun's Ex-Sheriff and One of Her Best Citizens Writes a Strong Letter.

Every Voter in Calhoun Should Read It.

Editor of REPUBLICAN.—We are nearing a crisis in politics in the grand old State of Alabama, and it behooves every democrat to stop and think before he casts a vote for Reuben F. Kolb for Governor. The time has been when democrats in Alabama did not doubt his democracy; but I am now thoroughly convinced that he is leading his friends and adherents straight into the Republican party; for, since the joint debate between he and Col. Oates, in a Limestone county, no one can longer doubt his affiliation with the Republicans. He admits getting money from Hoar; and I therefore do not see how any good Democrat can follow him further. He has deserted all democratic principles; and is now at work to satisfy a selfish ambition and nothing else. He does not care any longer for results, if he can be Governor and then United States Senator, and I believe, if such a thing were possible, he has gone so far that he would trade off the rights of the people of Alabama to satisfy his selfish ends. I entreat you not to rely upon his literature for information, for it is not reliable.

I have always voted the democratic ticket, and always expect to if I know what I am doing; and I want to appeal to every democrat in Calhoun County who has a grievance, that inside the party is the place to have it settled. Kolb is no longer a democrat, but a patent demagogue who is trying to use the word Jeffersonian to spoil the country. I am an Alliance man and expect to adhere to its principles as such, and I hope the organization will be kept up for our benefit as farmers; for there is nothing in true alliance principles to interfere with my duty to my God, my Country or my Family and the Democratic party, and let us keep up the organization for our benefit as farmers. Then let us uphold democracy, pure democracy, such as is professed and represented in the grand old State of Alabama by the Honorable Wm. C. Oates, Democratic candidate for Governor.

Respectfully,  
M. W. WOODRUFF.

## It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all kidney and liver troubles and gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 25 cents per bottle. At all the drug stores.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Peltter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## MOTHERS, Do You Know?

That Paregoric, Beaman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrops, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

**Do You Know** that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

**Do You Know** that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

**Do You Know** that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

**Do You Know** that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

**Do You Know** that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that there is no other medicine of all other remedies for children combined?

**Do You Know** that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

**Do You Know** that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

**Do You Know** that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

**Do You Know** that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* is on every wrapper.

### Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



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**Attorneys at Law**

**And Solicitors in Chancery.**

Special attention paid to collections.

**CASH SALE.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**

**Hallow County.**

Notice is hereby given that the following indebtedness was decreed by the Probate Court of Calhoun county Alabama, on the 19th day of May, 1894, to wit: The second Monday said month and a regular term of said court to be sold for the years 1893 and previous years, and notice by the second Monday published by the 13th day of Aug. 1894, it being the second Monday of said month, before the undersigned in the town of Jacksonville in Calhoun county, to satisfy said taxes and costs, to-wit:

**PRECINCT NO. 7.**

C. Laney Et Al, W<sup>m</sup> of SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Sec 36, Twp 3 N, R. 7 E, Tax \$34.75, cost \$1.00, ady \$1.80.  
D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Collector.

11-21

**NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**

**Hallow County.**

In Chancery, at Jacksonville Eastern 9th District, North Eastern Chancery Division.

E. Echols vs. G. Brothers, adm'r of dec'd Sarah Ann Camp, et als.

This cause it is made to appear by Register, by the affidavit of J. Arnold compliments solicitor the defendant Sarah Ann Camp Owens and James Farmer are non-residents of this State and reside in Rockdale County State of Georgia at or near Conyer's P. O. further, that, in the belief of said court, the defendants are each over the age of twenty-one year of age, therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun, Alabama, for three successive weeks, compelling them said Sarah Ann Camp, Susie Owens and James Farmer to answer pursuant to the same, within thirty days after the date of this decree of 1894, and failing so to do a personal confesso will be taken against them in said cause.

The one at issue in Jacksonville this day of July, 1894.

Wm. M. HAMES, Register.

**Probate Court Notice.**

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**

**Calhoun County.**

Probate Court, for said county, this 2nd day of August 1894.

This day came D. W. Thomas, the administrator of the estate of Mary Emma deceased, and presents to said Court his petition in writing and prays, that in order required by law, and for an inform and decree be made, to call certain real estate described in said petition, for purpose of paying debts due, and on the grounds that the personal property is not sufficient, which said petition is hereby appointed and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, on the 13th day of August A. D. 1894, that the said certain real estate, being the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested, to come and appear before said Court on the 13th day of August A. D. 1894 and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

ENNETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

**Fire Insurance.**

THE FIREMAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Fla. Represents the most prominent companies in the United States.

**E. W. WRENN, JR.,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**  
COMMERCIAL LAW SPECIALTY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.







# The Jacksonville Daily News

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1894.

VOLUME 53.

## THE GREAT LARAN REBELLION

"On the 11th of July, two millions of dollars were paid over to the national bank of St. Mary's, Ala., for the purchase of the St. Mary's plant of iron works by an English syndicate. We must have that money. Will you men be ready, general?"

"They are ready now," said the general. "We will take up the program tomorrow. Tomorrow the general man is anxious to try the novel experiment and win his thousand dollars."

"The moment the fact is accomplished I will acknowledge that I took the money from the monopolists and gave it to the people. Then we are into the fight, but we will have a sufficiently large proportion of the people with us. Everything depends on the reliability and celerity of your men."

"As to reliability and celerity," said the general, "I'll tell you what I can do. I can take my regiment to New York, march it down Broadway, take the money out of the Park bank and get away before the local forces can stop me. A regiment that vanishes in thin air is a novelty."

"Unquestionably. But what are we to think of an eighty-pound gun that vanishes when it has done its work?"

"That will be mine, indeed," said the general. "In the first place, it is inconceivable."

"Not at all. Our friend Laport has been explaining to me a gun of his invention which will do it, and he says he has tested the principle."

"It is that what you mean, nickel steel plates were for?" asked Fenning.

"Yes. Laport is at work on a six-inch gun now."

All three of Hendricks' companions expressed a strong curiosity to hear what the principle of the gun was.

"It is simply this," said Hendricks. "It gives us a gun of any conceivable caliber and two men can transport it anywhere. It is constructed on this principle—"

At that moment a little bell tinkled on the index board on the side of the room and the men all looked up at it.

"It was an electrical warning from above," Hendricks got up and went to the telephone close at hand and listened. Presently he began to repeat a communication:

"Four deputy sheriffs and a United States marshal in possession of the house forced an entrance through the armed guard with a warrant for the arrest of Hendricks and Fenning."

Pellissier lit a fresh cigarette.

"Where is Miss Laport?" Hendricks asked in the phone.

"Somewhere on the grounds."

"Where is Miss Endicott?"

"In her room."

"Keep your eye on her and let me know if they attempt to take you. Wait a moment."

Hendricks turned to the men at the table.

"I wish Miss Endicott were below," he said.

Pellissier got up and stretched himself, saying, "You are right."

It was an hour later when fresh word came from the doctor, who had gone above.

"These fellows are going to be troublesome," he said, "for they have come to stay. The chief is Marshal Calicut, and he believes he knows more than he will betray."

"Is he impertinent?" asked Hendricks.

"No," was the answer. "He is as smooth and specious as a diplomat. Two of the others are consorts of men who left the place they were in during the week and four hundred more were to be sent out. This distribution was comparatively easy so long as he had the use of a boat at the bayou and could distribute the men along the Mississippi. But even with this advantage they were not to be kept in a nucleus of a hundred men in the place—the rest were repeatedly instructed as to their future duties, as they left and scattered over the country. They took nothing away but the clothes they brought with them. The greatest care was exercised in distributing them. Over a hundred and fifty went separately afoot to Memphis and gave out that they had been working on the levee at the bayou. Nearly a hundred went across the country eastward into the mountains. It was necessary to get the remaining men out before the officers discovered the southwest exit."

"It took three days to accomplish this and it soon became apparent that Fenning was not a man to be trifled with. The communications were kept up with the sanitarians mainly at night. On the second night, Hendricks asked what the situation was and the doctor replied:

"Calicut is a guest. He has taken rooms in the north end for himself and the young man whose name is Stocking. He has seen the mails delivered, but they were fortunately in the regular bag. He is walking now on the lava with Mrs. Hendricks and I take the opportunity to send down the letters and the most important papers. It is well to keep some of them here to make a show."

"Ask him where Miss Laport is," said Fenning.

"She's on the balcony."

"Is she alone?"

"No. Stocking is there."

"What is he doing?"

"She is in a rocker. Stocking is reading something to her."

"Try and get her to the signal-room. Fenning is very anxious to speak to her. Where is Miss Endicott?"

"She is in her room. I can't get her out."

"Has the marshal seen her?"

"Yes. He has been curious about her. I can't get her down without making a scene."

"Can't you get the men away so that Mrs. Hendricks can communicate with me?"

"I thought she did last night. I suggested it to her."

"She did not. Tell her I want to hear from her."

"Are your men all off?"

"Yes."

Late that night Mrs. Hendricks came to the signal room and the following conversation took place:

"What are you doing with the officers?"

"Keeping them in good humor."

"What have you learned?"

"Not much. The principal is a very adroit man. He is a stockholder in the mine and he has some evidence about the Corinthian affair."

"Ask her," said Fenning. "If Miss Laport is trying to find out how much the other one knows."

"Hendricks did not ask that question. What he said was—"

"Does Miss Laport understand her father's danger?"

"Calicut asked me yesterday," was the answer, "when she was going away. She had told Stocking she was going away in a week or two."

"I heard her down here tonight. Her father wishes to see her. Do these officers suspect the bayou house?"

"I don't think they know of it. Their impression appears to be that you are away and will come back unsuspiciously and fall into their arms on the front porch."

Another day passed. Miss Laport had not been heard from and it was not till late the next night that the doctor called up Hendricks.

"I don't like the situation here," he said. "The ladies, if you will permit me to say it, do not appear to be in a

hurry to get rid of our guests. I feel as if I were in the way. Calicut is communicating in some way with the authorities, I am sure."

Hendricks stopped him. "Come down," he said, "immediately. I can't talk to you through this thing."

"It is not safe to leave this part of the establishment to the women. You are a man here. I heard Calicut waiting through the upper hall last night when everybody was asleep, but myself. I don't know what he was doing. I asked him this morning what he was doing and he said he was in a room, and he felt reasonably certain that if the doctor and Mrs. Hendricks were discreet, the means of communication would not be discovered. He therefore decided to let things take their course above ground and look after the important matters below, feeling pretty sure that the officers would in time grow tired of waiting aimlessly in the vicinity."

And matters below were indeed of vital importance to the success of Hendricks' schemes. Six hundred men were left the place they were in during the week and four hundred more were to be sent out. This distribution was comparatively easy so long as he had the use of a boat at the bayou and could distribute the men along the Mississippi. But even with this advantage they were not to be kept in a nucleus of a hundred men in the place—the rest were repeatedly instructed as to their future duties, as they left and scattered over the country. They took nothing away but the clothes they brought with them. The greatest care was exercised in distributing them. Over a hundred and fifty went separately afoot to Memphis and gave out that they had been working on the levee at the bayou. Nearly a hundred went across the country eastward into the mountains. It was necessary to get the remaining men out before the officers discovered the southwest exit."

"Fenning, you are the coolest man I've got."

sentinel was just being relieved. They went to the signal room and Hendricks inquired if his telegram had been received.

"Aye, aye, sir," came a cheery voice, as if from another world.

"Are the horses ready?"

"Aye, aye, sir."

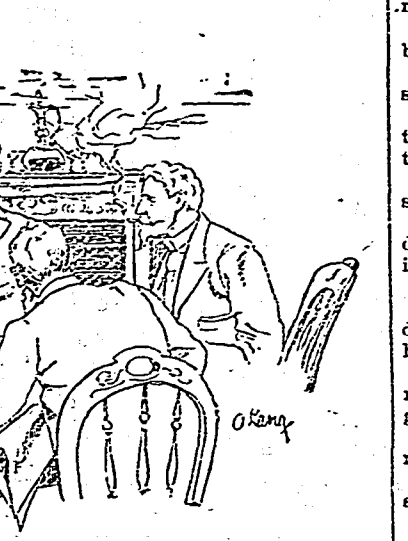
The moment they stepped from the lift, they smelled the oxygen and saw the sunlight, and Fenning, with sudden effusiveness, cried out: "Thank God."

He then noticed that Hendricks had his powerful field glass over his shoulder.

"A dash of action with danger in it will revive your spirits," Hendricks said. "I'll make you a reconnaissance. I'm going to take the captain with me. He's been here over night."

A few minutes later they found four horses, the best the establishment furnished, in waiting, and the captain turned up, blinking and growling, but sober. The fourth man of the party was a Tennesseean, whom Hendricks called Ben—a long, lank, determined mountaineer, with a hatchet face and tangled sand-colored hair. He had a carbine slung across his shoulder, and he was holding an extra horse with a side-saddle and a basket strapped upon it.

Hendricks looked at Fenning, and seeing his surprise, said: "I don't explain because I don't know myself. We'll be governed by circumstances. I'll tell you more as we go along. Come."



"ARE YOU PREPARED FOR WAR?"

Ben did not know the country any better than did Hendricks. They took to the woods and went north, Hendricks and Fenning riding on either side of the captain, and Ben following at some distance behind.

It was some time before they reached an open country, and, rough as it was, they galloped away and soon left Ben far out of sight.

"You are going to the Laran house," said Fenning, who had recovered his spirits.

"Yes," replied Hendricks. "Have you divined the rest?"

"No."

"Wait, I hardly know myself."

It was ten o'clock when the party having toiled slowly up a long acclivity, came out upon a wooded border of the hill looking eastward. It was a magnificent stretch of country and it was radiant with the morning light. Hendricks dismounted and looked through his glass.

"If you follow the top of that stone ledge, to the second green line of hills and look between those two rounded knolls, just under that white cloud that hangs down like a tent—you will see the Laran chimney," and Hendricks handed the glass to Fenning.

"Yes, I can see it," said Fenning. "How far is it?"

"Approximately four miles and a half. We can get within a pistol shot of the house from this direction. I know every inch of this country. We'll wait here for Ben, get a bite and a drink, take the extra horse and leave him here to wait for us."

It was eleven o'clock before Ben came up and the captain was the most impatient of the party, but Hendricks insisted on this. Calling Fenning some of his earlier experiences in the place and Fenning's remark as the narrative ended was: "Well, I wouldn't doubt that woman either. But you never can tell what a woman will do."

At half-past eleven, Hendricks and Fenning, with the captain between them, set off in the direction of the

Laran house. Fenning, wearing his extra horse.

This part of the way was by all odds the most difficult of any. As they descended into the valley, they had to skirt a principal morass, its pools inhabited by millions of water-fowl. But Hendricks' knowledge of the country enabled him to pick his way through the labyrinth and about two o'clock, he said, as he reached an almost impenetrable cover and dismounted: "Do you know where you are?"

Fenning looked about him and shook his head.

But the captain recognized the place. Dismounting, he said: "This is the house where the dynamo and engine were running. There were a hundred times."

"So has Miss Endicott," said Hendricks, "and now that you are here I hope she will come again."

Hendricks fastened his horse and looked back at the captain. There he stood, as if he had been a hundred times.

A few paces away and covered with branches there was a smooth crown of rock. Hendricks parted the brush, got down on his knees and searched a moment with his hand. He then took a small stick from the ground and thrust it out of depression in the rock and put his ear to the spot.

"Just listen there a moment," he said to Fenning as he got up.

"What is it?" asked Fenning who had put his ear down to the hole.

"There is a steady running underneath. It's directly under our feet. I bored that hole nearly two years ago to see how thick the crust was. In all I made about fifty of them, but Laport stopped most of them because they leaked."

They were then within two hundred feet of the house, said Fenning, with astonishment.

"We are within twenty feet of the steel fence. You can touch it if you go through that brush; so speak softly. It is the widest spot in the neighborhood, and to reach us the inmates must open the door. I'm going to ask you to watch it while I give the captain his instructions."

Fenning took his place at the opening, and almost immediately said: "We'll make you a reconnaissance. I'm going to take the captain with me. He's been here over night."

A few minutes later they found four horses, the best the establishment furnished, in waiting, and the captain turned up, blinking and growling, but sober. The fourth man of the party was a Tennesseean, whom Hendricks called Ben—a long, lank, determined mountaineer, with a hatchet face and tangled sand-colored hair. He had a carbine slung across his shoulder, and he was holding an extra horse with a side-saddle and a basket strapped upon it.

Hendricks looked at Fenning, and seeing his surprise, said: "I don't explain because I don't know myself. We'll be governed by circumstances. I'll tell you more as we go along. Come."

CHAPTER XII

It was nearly nine o'clock at night when they got back to the Laran house. They returned but a slave and a difficult one, but the rescue was accomplished. The girl was tenderly cared for, and the next morning Hendricks said: "Our knowledge now, I hope, of what is going on in the world is not entirely cut off."

Fenning confessed that he did not understand.

"I will show you," replied Hendricks, "but first we must hear from above."

It was the same hour at which Mrs. Hendricks and Calicut had ridden away the day before when word came from the doctor.

"Miss Endicott has disappeared," he said. "There has been a search made for her and the men report that an armed force must have been in the woods last night, as they have discovered the fresh marks of horses' hoofs. Two of the marshals' men have been sent south on the search, but I believe that what does Mrs. Hendricks say about it?"

"She has not expressed an opinion to me. If the girl has been abducted, she will disclose everything."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Positively. She is a clairvoyant. I believe Calicut has got her safely in charge of experts. She is the only person who can describe your hidden operation without being with you."

"Then we should not have permitted her to escape."

"Certainly not. I wouldn't give a farthing for any of your schemes if she is in their hands. She says her father was murdered by the captain and she can describe the captain in the act. Won't it occur to you, from what is going on, that there must be treachery somewhere?"

"It looks like it. To circumvent it, you must come down immediately."

"But Mrs. Hendricks will know where I am and may take advantage of my absence."

"Nevertheless, come down at once."

Very good.

The moment the doctor arrived at the bottom of the hill, Hendricks said: "I have got Miss Endicott here. You might have guessed it. If she can be of service to the government, she can be of service to me. Can you put her in rapport with Mrs. Hendricks?"

"Have you got any of Mrs. Hendricks' hair?"

"Yes, there is a packet of it. The hair was cut off when she wore the light wig."

After explanations from Hendricks of the abduction which elicited unbounded admiration from the doctor, they proceeded to the rooms that had been set apart for Miss Endicott. Hendricks said she should be placed in a room with several of the negro servants. They had their own quarters and several of them were women, one of whom had been assigned to take care of Miss Endicott. They found the young woman sitting in a chair in a normal condition and in good health.

"You have made me a prisoner again in this place," she said, "and it will kill me."

"My dear young lady," said the doctor, "you are not a prisoner. In a few days you will be restored to your friends if you have any."

"I must look for my father," she said. "He is the only friend I have."

"I have come down to take care of you. You shall make a confidant of me. I'm your friend. No one here has the desire to harm you. We must find out about your father. I dare say you have neglected your mail as usual."

"I cannot eat," she said.

"But you know I told you that you must eat. If you do not obey me, what can I do for you?" and the doctor shrugged his shoulders. A moment later he said: "Here, take my arm and let us walk about a bit. You must keep your blood in circulation."

She let him assist her and passively rested her arm in his. Then they walked out into the arena, the doctor talking to her in a fatherly way. It took not more than seventy-five feet from the house where the dynamo and engine were running. The big door stood open. There was a common wheel chair immediately in front of the door.

"Sit down here for a moment," said the doctor, "and look at the wheel."

She obeyed him. The almost harmonious beam of the great iron circle was not unpleasant. She looked at the swiftly-revolving mass with slight interest. The doctor stepped back and waited. Hendricks had remained behind. There was something in the motion that kept her gaze steadily fixed. The minutes passed. The doctor stepped softly up, looked into her face, picked up her hand and let it fall limp upon her lap. Then he beckoned to Hendricks.

"Help me wheel her back," he said. "She is hypnotized. I never saw so fine a sensitive."

When she was once more in the room from which the doctor had taken her, Hendricks watched the proceedings with interest, but without the awe which this phenomenon inspires in some minds.

"Have you got the hair?" asked the doctor.

Hendricks handed him the packet and sat down expectantly. The doctor took some of the dark locks and put them in the hand of the girl. Her eyes closed and her head fell back into vacancy. Her mouth twitched at the corners. Her face was rigid.

"Do you see Mrs. Hendricks?" the doctor asked.

An audible murmur came from the girl. She leaned slightly forward.

"Oh, yes, she is standing in the curtains at the window—she—yes, she has the curtain pulled about her—she is listening."

"Look well. What is she listening to?"

"I cannot tell. Yes—some one is walking on the balcony—the window is open—it is Miss Laport and a young man. They sit down on a bench near the window."

"Can you hear what they say?"

"No, I cannot hear. Some one is coming into the room."

"Who is it?"

"I feel it is a man but I cannot see him."

"Can you not hear what he says?"

"I cannot hear what he says—I can only hear what the woman says."

"What does she say?"

"The girl's eyes started from her. "Oh, there are the soldiers coming. The air is cold. They have not taken down the iron railing. My God—they are the train. I hear it—they will all be killed." Then with a wild shriek, she threw up her arms and with a shudder put her hands upon her ears and became to all appearances lifeless. But a little foam oozed from the corner of her mouth."

Hendricks was puzzled and annoyed. There was an uneasy air to the girl's utterances that affected him in a manner peculiar to himself. He may be said to have resented the intimation of prescience, but he was a rational and disinterested man. He did not like to acknowledge to himself that something was going on above ground that was suspicious and that Mrs. Hendricks had him at a disadvantage. He turned the matter over in his mind and viewed it from every conceivable point. There seemed only one way out of the growing uncertainty and it was to take a body of men, surround the house and make the officers prisoners.

"There is no infallibility about it," said the doctor. "It may work four times and fail on the fifth."

"Then by all means make the other four experiments immediately."

"Impossible. I wouldn't guarantee her life if she doesn't recover from the shock. She needs five or six treatments."

who has been in a terrible explosion. Finding that there was no moving the doctor from this decision, Hendricks, with his usual tact, immediately turned his mind to other matters.

Close confinement underground, was telling upon the inmates and even upon Hendricks himself. He noticed

that the long deprivation of sunlight made everybody gloomy and doubtful. Up to within a week his men had all taken regular turns in the air. In this respect they had nothing to complain of. They had gone out at the western exit in groups—had hunted and fished and enjoyed themselves and he had lost none of them. The privilege had been shut off as soon as the regiment got away and the one hundred men left behind, although made up of the workmen and help of the establishment, were becoming restive under the restraint. In spite of the fact that the ventilation had been improved very much and the variations of temperature were scarcely appreciable in the rounds, which was not only the most spacious, but the most enjoyable part of the Laran, the doctor found that he was encountering a new group of complaints and he had the good sense to attribute them to the condition of confinement.

The day after the failure of the doctor's experiment with Miss Endicott, the general, who had been away on a mission of importance, suddenly returned. He came in at the bayou entrance late at night, but he reported to Hendricks, who got out of bed and the two sat in consultation until morning.

Whatever the nature of their conference was, its importance and the urgency of events were made apparent by the general's words at its close.

"We have just three days to get the rest of our men out—that leaves them five days to assemble. They must be in St. Mary's on the 11th. You have known this for some time. The new move is known in any way to these officers above ground."

"I know absolutely nothing as to what these men suspect. For some reason Mrs. Hendricks is reticent. The only thing to do is to go ahead and disengage them. They have got no posse in the neighborhood, for I have been over the ground."

At this point the doctor came in and announced that Miss Endicott, who had not been out of her bed since the shock, was in one of her trances and they might, he thought, renew the experiment in a guarded way.

Hendricks excused himself to the general and went to Miss Endicott's bedside, where, after turning out the lights, he sat down. The doctor, who then proceeded as before, and when the girl's eyes were fixed upon vacancy, he said: "Tell me what you see."

"Yes, I will tell you," she replied, as if in some terror of the doctor. "Let me be sure. I see a woman."

"Now, she is standing in the curtains at the window—she—yes, she has the curtain pulled about her—she is listening."

"Look well. What is she listening to?"

"I cannot tell. Yes—some one is walking on the balcony—the window is open—it is Miss Laport and a young man. They sit down on a bench near the window."

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about Miss Endicott's disappearance. But I guessed the truth when they found the horses' hoof marks and brought in the flask which smelled of the captain's Medford rum. If you recollect matters now you may recollect your St. Mary's scheme. If Calicut knows something about your past—how much I cannot learn. He may know something of your future plans. I believe he is the only man who has put together the threads of your career. In a personal encounter he may get away. If you entrap him, there will be an armed force quartered on us. The best plan is to keep him here in luxurious ease by every blandishment I can offer until the St. Mary's affair is over. He will prefer this place to the Bayou house, if indeed he suspects that place. He is a shrewd man but a susceptible one. Leave him in my hands."

Hendricks was not led by this communication into a moment's inattention. He could not tell if it were an honest confession or part of a scheme of the woman's. He did not dare tell her his own conclusions and thus put her on her guard. He gave her no intimation of his fast maturing plan. He merely asked questions. The result was that he obtained from her further acknowledgments to the following effect:

"Calicut is no ordinary man. I fear him because I cannot read him. I have a growing belief that he has industriously put together your whole career—made his own theory—kept it to himself and is staying here to corroborate it before putting the machinery of law in operation, or making his plan public. He has shown an unmistakable admiration for me. He professes to have never met a woman whose intellectual gifts so impressed him. But I cannot tell how far this is his susceptibility or his ruse. Yesterday he said my gifts would be of inestimable value to the social system if arrayed on the side of the normal forces of society. I tried all my art to get him to say how far he thought they were arrayed against the conventional order. But I could not get him to divulge anything. At another time he said: 'You are in constant communication with Mr. Hendricks.' But he changed the subject abruptly when I tried to find out how he knew it. This will show you that if he stays here it is only a question of time when he discovers our means of intercourse and how necessary it is that I should sparingly use it. You know me too well to think for a moment that I am superstitious or visionary, but this cool, plausible, mysterious man somehow stands in my instinctive feelings for the slow, inevitable, dispassionate, solidarity of man that we have raised our hands against. I have exhausted all my woman's ingenuity in trying to discover the weak spot in his nature. He has, so far, baffled me. I cannot tell if he has a weak spot or is only the cleverest man I ever met in hiding it. It would be a supreme triumph to outwit such a representative agent intellectually. It cannot be done in your way. You must handle events. Leave me to deal with motives. In any case, trust me."

The result of this was just what we might expect in a man of Hendricks' unelastic will and aggressive nature. He was not convinced. He did not like the woman's possible admission of something against and invincible in the social order. He saw nothing in the statements and arguments that might not be put forward as part of a subtle scheme to gain time and to keep him helplessly out of the way till her own security was attained. He did not however confer with his associates, but went to the office and plunged into a deep consultation with the general and Fenning upon the topography of the country around St. Mary's. They had county and township maps with every road and house marked upon them and they were engrossed in the details of a military campaign. But that morning the doctor had said that there were six of the men who had demanded to be let out for a few hours. They had pledged themselves to keep away from the roads and merely go into the bush to hunt squirrels and would be back at night. The doctor advised their release for a time and as they were men in whom the general had every confidence, the permission was given with a warning.

These six men went immediately north, hung about the grounds of the Laran house, encountered the two deputies who were in the woods and killed them. They then returned at night feeling assured that they had removed the obstacles to their liberty."



(Continued on Fourth Page.)



## The Republican.

L. W. GRANT, PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY AUG. 11, 1894.

The people of the State were not willing to trust the Kolbits with the election of Senator Morgan.

Capt. Jos. P. Johnston:—Your time next. You have made a good fight like a true democrat and have not sulked.

Kolb carried Jefferson county by fifteen majority; though the democratic nominees for the Legislature were all elected.

The Democrats in Noli: Carolina in State Convention, have declared for free coinage of silver, and endorsed the patriotism of President Cleveland.

The followers of Capt. Kolb seem to be taking his defeat quietly in this section. If they believe he has been cheated out of the election this time, they do not say so.

Kolb is crying fraud again; but it won't do. Oates' gains came from white counties where Kolbits had the county offices and controlled the election machinery.

Since the people of Alabama have spoken for a government of law and order and security to life and property, Alabama is in condition to catch the first ray of the coming sunshine of prosperity.

It looks now as if the conference committee of the two houses of Congress will come to an agreement on the tariff bill. When that measure is disposed of, the country will feel the good effects in a very short time.

Now let us give politics a rest and put in the time for awhile on business and the cultivation of friendly relations between the people of town and country. The present condition of things is unnatural, and cannot last.

The name of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad is now a thing of the past. The road will be known in the future as the Southern Railway. It is now a part of a tremendous system called the Southern.

The white democrats of Jacksonville received the news of the great democratic victory in this State very quietly. The colored democrats who voted for Oates were more demonstrative, and had a regular jollification Tuesday evening.

The people of Calhoun are much more interested in a proper administration of their county affairs than they are in affairs of the State and much more in affairs of the State than in affairs of the general government; and it may be well for them to realize this.

Up to a few days before the election the negroes were almost solid here for Oates. People are curious to know what were the promises, made by the opposition, that changed them. They changed also in Talladega and other counties the same way. Turn on the light.

It has been discovered that the Populist candidate for Governor in Arkansas cannot hold office if elected; neither can he vote in the coming election, from the fact that he failed to pay his poll tax. The time has expired for the payment of the tax and the matter cannot now be remedied.

A story that applies to Kolb's case, is told as follows:

A man in Arkansas telegraphed a man in Montgomery: "Your brother is dead."

The Montgomery man immediately telegraphed: "Send on the remains."

The Arkansas man replied: "No remains—cyclone got him."

It is almost certain that the opposition to democracy will have a candidate for Congress in this district; not with the hope of electing him, but with the hope of successfully contesting for the seat of the elected democrat, in event the Republicans control the next House. Hence the reason why the democrats of the district should nominate a strong man for Congress, who can carry the district on an honest count.

The striking miners in the Birmingham region are going back to work and peace and plenty and contentment will brood over the region. As the politicians have no further use for the miners, they will be suffered to go back to work for their wives and little ones. The strike agitation was kept up for weeks solely for the benefit of the Kolb ticket in Jefferson county. The strike has cost the miners many thousands of dollars, and an ocean of trouble; lives have been lost and men are in prison for murder. And for what? That a cheap politician might profit by it. "What fools we mortals be!"

The friends of Col. Jno. M. McKleroy, are speaking of bringing him out for Congress in this district. Col. McKleroy is very strong in Calhoun, and, since the democratic party in the county is no longer embarrassed by a hostile element in its conventions, he can easily carry a delegation from the county; as indeed can any straight working democrat of the acknowledged ability of Col. McKleroy. He is a splendid man in every sense of the word, and the district would honor itself by sending him to Washington to represent it. Since his name has been mentioned here, we have not heard a single voter of Jacksonville object to the suggestion of his name. On the contrary they are pleased with the suggestion and will be glad to contribute to his success, in event he gets his consent to make the race.

A petition to the Governor of Nebraska asking for an extra session of the Legislature to provide relief for farmers in certain drought-stricken regions of the state says: "It is believed that thousands of families will either starve, emigrate or be fed by charity, unless the people of the State as a whole provide for them." Central and West Kansas has suffered terribly from hot winds and protracted drought. A dispatch says: "From the center of the State westward the wheat crop has been a total failure, corn is drying up, orchards are dying and starvation stares the people in the face." Farmers are leaving the state in large numbers. No such condition exists in the South. The people of the United States will find out after awhile that this is the chosen spot of the world.

A dispatch to the Montgomery Evening Journal from Birmingham says the Kolb leaders who have been in conference in Birmingham for several days, have issued a manifesto and published it in the northern press. They claim to have been counted out, but say they are powerless without the Legislature. The conference was very stormy, and some very hot-headed speeches were made; but the conservative element predominated and the conference refused to advise to acts of treason. Kolb's appeal to the Northern people from the people of Alabama is in the nature of an apology for failure to carry out his boast by which he secured large sums of money for his campaign. He is also probably paving the way to a fat government office, in event of Republican success in 1896.

The dispatch further states that the conference determined to abandon the fight in Alabama, contenting themselves with this slander on the Alabama democracy to the people of the North.

After the killing of Robt. C. Ross of Jackson county, by the Skelton boys, for the seduction of their sister Annie Skelton, some months ago, impeachment proceedings were instituted before the supreme court against Judge Talley for aiding and abetting the murder. Judge Talley was related to the Skeltons by marriage, having married a sister of Annie and the Skelton boys. When Ross fled from Scottsboro, the Skelton boys started in pursuit, armed. A telegram was sent from Scottsboro to Stevenson warning him of his danger. It was charged that Judge Talley wired the operator at Stevenson not to deliver the telegram and not to let Ross escape.

For this the Supreme Court has adjudged Talley guilty of murder and deposed him from office. It is altogether a sad case. In it human nature and official duty came in conflict. Talley yielded to human nature, forgot that he was a Judge and fell from his high estate.

Both the school and the Birmingham amendments were lost.

## THE ELECTION.

It is Governor Oates.

Oates not majority in the state is 26,068. His gains were mostly in the white counties controlled by Kolbites county officers, and yet Kolb cries fraud.

When Madison county went for Kolb in 1892, Kolb had nothing to say as to fraud in that county; but this time it went for Oates, and Kolb charges fraud in Madison.

Kolb's largest gains were in counties where the organized democrats had the election machinery, and Oates' largest gains were in counties where the Kolbits had the election machinery, and yet Kolb cries fraud. Bosh!

Those gentlemen who have been wanting to seat Mr. Kolb with guns, in case the result was declared in favor of Mr. Oates will, have cooling time. The declaration of the result will not be made until the meeting of the Legislature in December. Until then Tom Jones is Governor.

The democrats have elected sixty one Representatives with a chance for four more out of one hundred. At the lowest the democratic majority in the House will be 22. In the Senate the democrats will have twenty-four, with a chance for one more out of thirty-three—democratic majority in the Senate, at the lowest estimate will be fifteen.

Good men who who have mistakenly followed Kolb for the past few years and are yet democrats at heart will be gladly welcomed back to the democratic party fold. There are some agitators and breeders of strife who have no fixed political principles, and who are moved solely by prejudice and passion. The party is well rid of these and every body will be glad if they stay out of it.

Mr. Denson's district (the Seventh) went for Kolb by 3467 majority. This is what made it so easy for Mr. Denson to "carry his own skillet." It would have complicated matters for him less, if he had remained in Washington. Once having come to the State, the democrats who nominated him had the reasonable right to demand of him a support of their State ticket at any cost to himself.

Oates has been elected by a good majority without counting a single vote in the Black Belt; yet Kolb cries fraud. In his published whine he says the democrats in this election "shifted their ground." Last election he claimed the frauds were in the Black Belt. This time, when Oates has a clear majority in the white counties, most of which have Kolb county officers and where his party had the election machinery, he finds the Black Belt racket won't work, and hence he says the democrats "shifted their ground."

The people of Alabama have again said in most unmistakable manner that they will not have the man Kolb to rule over them. Good men have mistakenly followed him. Many of them do so for the last time. His straddling between the parties has lost him the public confidence.

Leave Kolb alone, and come back to the democratic party, all you good men who have followed him. He is out nothing and deserves no sympathy. He makes money by being a candidate and lives fat on campaign funds. Come home. You will be welcome.

Two men who voted for Kolb said on the street at Jacksonville, after the news of Kolb's defeat, that they believed they had voted their last time—that they would be disfranchised, and they were evidently honest in this belief. There are doubtless thousands in the State who believe this.

Col Oates said in his speech at Salem, in Limestone county, that he would veto any bill that disfranchised anybody, and he is a brave and truthful man. The democratic Legislature will disfranchise no man. It refused to do so last session. Men need suffer no inequities on this head. Nobody will be disfranchised.

## Unofficial Vote of Calhoun County.

PRECINCTS.	Governor.	
	Oates.	Kolb.
Jacksonville	232	122
Alexandria	157	235
Weavers	77	91
Maddox	109	100
Polkville	89	91
Peck's Hill	22	72
Hollingsworth	34	94
Green's School House	38	102
Piedmont	192	103
Rabbit Town	79	94
White Plains	55	150
Davisville	54	105
Oxford	254	105
Sulphur Springs	24	129
Anniston	939	138
Ladiga	43	43
DeArmanville	40	125
Obatchie	67	61
Duke	39	64
Total	2541	2073

Oates' majority 567. The vote fell short of the vote of 1892 over 1,000, and short of the May registration about 800.

## KOLB'S ABSURD CHARGES.

Cold Facts Refute His Statement of Fraud in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., August 8.—"Kolb's claim that he has been defrauded out of his election," said Chairman Tompkins, of the democratic committee, "when considered in the light of the undisputed facts, is so absolutely baseless, as to be ridiculous. His majorities in the counties carried by him amount in the aggregate to 14,000. Oates' majorities in the counties carried by him, leaving out Barbour, Bullock, Dallas, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Madison, Montgomery and Wilcox, the only counties which Kolb challenges, amount in the aggregate to 12,000, leaving Kolb only 2,000 ahead. The white vote in the nine counties left out of the calculation, according to the census of 1890, amounts in the aggregate to 16,000. It is a well known fact, too well known to be disputed, that not more than one-tenth of those white voters were supporters of Kolb. It is as well known that the number of negroes that have for many years, ever since they were given the suffrage, voted the democratic ticket in those counties at least equals the whites who are supporters of Kolb.

"This shows conclusively that not taking into consideration the increase in the white vote since the census of 1890, and allowing nothing for the large number of negroes in those counties who, though republicans, it is well known as between Kolb and the democrats vote every time with the latter, even had all the republican negroes remained away from the polls, Oates' majority in those nine counties could not have been less than 15,000. From this, it is shown that even admitting everything that Kolb claims, it is clear that instead of being elected Kolb is defeated by not less than 13,000.

"Many negroes openly voted the democratic ticket. This was particularly the case in Kolb's old county, Barbour, and in his old home, Eufaula, Ala., it was natural that they should have done so and it would have been very strange if they had not. In the recent riots in Jefferson county the Governor used the whole power of the state to protect the negro against the murderous assaults of those who were supporters of Kolb. This action of the Governor was universally indorsed by the democratic press, speakers and people, while the press and speakers of the opposition as universally condemned the Governor for his action. If the negroes under such circumstances had not supported the democratic party they would have shown that they did not possess even ordinary gratitude. Col. Oates was open and avowed in his indorsement of the action of Gov. Jones, and naturally the negroes voted for him.

"This man Kolb has always cried fraud. He, according to his own admission, has frequently been a party to fraudulent practices in elections, and he assumes that the democrats use the same means to obtain their majority that he admits having used himself.

"The two counties not heard from yet reported today, one (Baldwin) gave a small majority for Oates, and the other (Covington) about offsets with a majority for Kolb. This settles the democratic majority at 20,000. The legislature will stand: Senate—24 democrats and 9 opposition; house—62 democrats and 38 opposition."

## ELECTION FIGURES.

Which Show the Most Marked Changes.

The following are among the largest gains for the democrats over the 1892 election:

In Barbour, 1,439; Chrenshaw, 759; Lamar, 1,116; Lauderdale, 641; Lawrence, 885; Limestone, 1,473; Macon, 1,667; Madison, 1,741; Sumter, 1,027; and Tallapoosa, 1,852.

The following are the counties in which the democrats lost most heavily: Conecuh, 701; Jackson, 636; Jefferson about 3,300; Perry, 1,020; St. Clair, 521; and Talladega, 595.

The opposition ticket carried Chrenshaw by only 18 votes and they carried Clay by only 24, their legislative nominees, J. C. Manning, being elected by only 11 majority. Henry, Colonel Oates' home county which gave Kolb 3,196 votes, in a total of 4,694 two years ago, gave its distinguished democratic son yesterday a majority of more than 500. Abbeville, Colonel Oates' home beat, voted 200 for Oates and 82 for Kolb. Oates made a gain of about 2,000 in Henry county. In the joint debate near Athens last month, Kolb taunted Oates with the prophecy that he, Kolb, would carry Oates' county by 1,500 majority and would even carry the one armed hero's beat, neither of which he did.

Eufaula, Barbour county, which was Kolb's native place and his home until a year or two ago when he moved to Montgomery voted, Oates, 1,424; Kolb, 15. Beat three in Montgomery, his present residence, yet Oates, 1,143; Kolb, 32. The total vote in Montgomery city yesterday was 2,389, of which Kolb received seventy-six.

The Old, Old Cry.

Captain Kolb this morning raises the old, old cry of fraud, and claims to have been elected by 18,000 majority. This is quite a come down from the claim of 45,000 two years ago. The interesting question arises why, if the Democrats could reduce him from 45,000, to 18,000, a gain of 27,000 and do that honestly, why may not the 18,000 be also an honest gain? No Captain. We all know you are sore and will die hard. But the world cannot be made to believe that the Democrats got 27,000 of your votes honestly and then stole 18,000 more. It's too thin.

As a matter of fact the election was fair, with a few trifling exceptions, which would not affect the result either way, and the fact stares us all in the face that you made losses in counties where your party controlled and your chief gains were in counties where all the machinery was in the hands of the Democrats. The latter was the case in Jefferson, where you gained over 3300 votes, and in Russell and Mobile and Shelby and Talladega and Jackson. In counties where you controlled, such as Geneva and Lawrence, and Marshall and Chrenshaw, and Pickens and Dale, and Choctaw and Tallapoosa, and Chambers and Bibb, and Chilton and Cherokee, you lost votes right along.

It is ridiculous, Captain. The Democrats went into the white counties on this fight and whipped you on your own ground.—Age-Herald.

Compared With 1892:

Montgomery, Aug. 7.—Nearly every county turns up with a heavy loss for Kolb, as compared with his vote of 1892. For instance, Madison county in 1892 went for Kolb by 298; official returns give it to Oates by 1,443, a change of over 1,700 votes. Lawrence, another Tennessee valley county, goes for Kolb by only 1250 as against 2,135 before. Limestone goes for Kolb by only 158, as against 1,623 in '92. Tallapoosa goes for Kolb by only 600, as against 2,449 in 1892. In Cherokee his majority falls 300. Chrenshaw went for Kolb by 750 in 1892, this year it is very close. Sumter goes for Oates by over 1500 a democratic gain of over 1000, and Macon goes for Oates by 800, a democratic gain of over 1500. Henry, Oates' own county, went for Kolb in 1892 by over 1500; this year over 500 majority is given to Oates, Barbour's official vote gives a democratic majority. The smaller counties do the same way in a lesser degree.

The South will make a tremendous crop this year, worth hundreds of millions. When Congress gets through with tariff legislation in any shape, business will revive all over the country, money will begin to flow through the channels of trade and the back of hard times will be broken. The success of the party in Alabama, favorable to sound principles of finance and law and order will attract millions of money to the State. Good times are in sight!

One result of the recent election is to make a good many weak-kneed Democrats more outspoken. If Kolb had been anywhere near an election they would have been whispering around as they did in 1892, and ever since that the result was still in doubt. It is a pity such whispering people ever got into public life and by their position give strength to misrepresentation of their State and people. The best place for men who whisper for both sides is in private life.—Montgomery Advertiser.

## A Million Friends

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money refunded. Trial bottles free at all the drug stores. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00.



Showing the Great Popularity of Hawkes' Glasses over all others. Every pair warranted. These Famous Glasses are fitted to the eye at J. M. Crook's, Jacksonville, Ala.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

## Are You Going?

The resorts of Tennessee are doing a splendid business this season.

The E. T. V. & G. is the direct route to these resorts and you should ask for your tickets via that line.

Elegant free observation coaches between Atlanta and Chattanooga. A through coach for Tate Springs, leaves Chattanooga at 7 a. m., and arrives at Tate at 12:45 p. m. Sleepers on this train to Washington and New York.

The Seashore Express leaves Atlanta 7:30 p. m., for St. Simons and Cumberland islands.

Three daily fast trains each way between Macon and Atlanta and Rome and Chattanooga.

Travel the E. T. V. & G. for safety, speed and comfort.

L. A. BELT, Div. Pass. Agt. Selma Ala.  
B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Knoxville, Tenn.

## SIN AND SUFFERING.

The Only Way of Escape Is in the Path of the Cross. He who violates his own conscience is not content to be alone; he seeks companionship in his evil doing, and strives to pacify his conscience by the reflection that he is not alone; that he is no worse than his neighbors. To seek such companionship is to join him in his wrong doing. The only way to escape is in the path of the Cross.

And so enter into life's remorse and sorrow, which, like the avenging angels, dogs our footsteps. We know that we have done wrong. We dread the rebuking presence of the pure. The traitor boy Henry is a mother's eye not because he is a wrong-doer, but because his sin has separated him from her. So the race divides. God, its unknown future, and death, which brings man to both, may be conscious of his shame, and seeks to hide himself from his appetite for knowledge, but when he is forced to face the secret of that fear which is the deep undertone of all religions, the remedy for which never can be thought lightly of sin or imagining that God thinks lightly of it, but only in knowing that God is a Physician who cures us when we wish to be cured, and whose punishments are medicinal, if we will but so accept them.

Let us do not so, accept them. We do not confess our sins and come to Him for cure. We make excuses. We throw the responsibility off on someone else. Each man endeavors to put the burden of his wrong-doing on his fellow-man; or to charge it to the community; or to attribute it to his inheritance; or to set it to the account of Adam and total depravity; or even with marvelous audacity, to make God responsible for it, by saying: "He has made me what I am, and when in the fall complete, when we say that we have no sin, and deceive ourselves, and make Him a liar."

And then we are driven out from our quiet resting-places into the wilderness, and by the discipline of life, taught the evil of sin, which we could learn in no other way. We begin to be Christians, the race began when Adam and Eve were driven from the garden, to the thorns and thistles. The redemption of the prodigal son began when hunger and nakedness made him miserable. The redemption of each individual begins when he begins to learn the lesson that sin and suffering are inseparably connected, and that there is no way to peace except that of purity.—Lyman Abbott, in Outlook.

## SPIRITUAL-MINDEDNESS.

The Way to Be a Christian of the New Testament Type.

A Christian, to be such in anything like its New Testament sense, has left him no choice to stop short of anything less than God; and his Christian life, earnestness, prayerfulness, entrance into God's intimacy, or call it by what ever other name you will, is not a thing that Gospel Christianity can do and do off at its option. Christianity is not believing that there is a God, but it is believing God, and then, from the start, it is a matter purely personal between Him and us. The Christian religion, so soon as it is regarded intensely does not taper off into piety, but pyramids up from piety. Piety is not the fruit, but the kernel. We begin to be Christians by drawing near to God. It is no more than philosophy to conjecture that there is a God. Atheism is not so far below such a conjecture as personal communion with God is above it. Religion commences with the commencement of direct personal relations with God, and continues so long as these personal relations continue. Prayer and communion are as much a part of religion as converse and communion are a part of friendship. Christianity is substantially friendship with God in Christ. Our very love to God will needs draw all sorts of graces to Him, and spiritual fellowship with Him in its wake, and Scripture is loaded with multiplied affirmations and diversified implications of this. Its pages are saturated with the spirit of devoutness. Prayer and communion, all that combine to compose spirituality of life, are involved by

B. W. WRENN, JR.  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
COMMERCIAL LAW A SPECIALTY.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

**THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without hesitating. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.**

- Castoria destroys Worms.
- Castoria allays Feverishness.
- Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
- Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.
- Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
- Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* is on every wrapper.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**



Mr. L. W. Grant has received a letter from a prominent Norwegian settler in the West asking him to secure options on large bodies of land in Calhoun for the purpose of settling thereon Norwegian farmers who are tired of the West. Any one who has spare land to sell can place it with Mr. Grant, with price and description stated. In all cases the lowest price that can be taken should be named.

capable printers. enable us to turn out splendid work. Letter heads, note heads, bill heads, programmes, blanks, invitations, and all classes of printing done in original and tasty designs. We work cheap. Give us a call or write for samples.

Jacksonville, Ala

It has to do with what is true. It is an undeviating standard of right. It prescribes rules of conduct as its articles of faith. It is the source of the "life" which is and that which it promises. It proclaims a God, and sets forth with clearness His character, His will, His requirements, His promise of His cures and His blessings. It proclaims the nature of sin and its consequences. It insists upon a personal holiness, and pictures the regular benefits. It provides a Saviour for sinners, and requires faith in Him in order to the enjoyment of His redemption. It tells of His person, His death, and His resurrection. It reveals the Holy Spirit at work.

hereafter: If they are low and base now, why should they not be low then? Both in revelation and in reason, this sense is the simple mathematics of existence.

If, then, we desire to live aright, what higher ideals can we have than are embodied in the teachings and life of the great Judean Teacher, whose words and spirit, working through twenty centuries, find expression in the most advanced civilizations of to-day? They form the basis of human development in noble living, and alike to philosopher and Christian are the hope of this world, and of the world to come.—*Youth's Companion*.

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## ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

.....



Hendricks' home of a year from Mrs. Hendricks.

The two deputies, she said, "have been killed" and the cause of the trouble was the fact that the Hendricks family were not allowed to stay in the house.

They were killed by your men yesterday afternoon. Calico sent their bodies out to the cemetery and then they had not been gone an hour when four mounted men arrived to take their place. They had a peculiar effect upon me. They seemed to be the advance guard of the race. Calico is as suave and unconcerned as ever. We ate breakfast together. He expressed the greatest amount of concern and womanly horror at the deed. He was very much interested in the incident and he said that he was estimating the value of the Hendricks' property. Then he changed the conversation to a trifling subject. We shall now have six men instead of four. Something tells me that if you succeed in getting rid of these men, twelve more will take their place. It is like lighting an incandescent lamp. The Hendricks' plans were decided upon in five minutes after this communication. He called in the general and explained the situation to him. "We must take this bull by the horns. Pick twenty-five of the best men; stock them with the best horses we have got. They must be armed with the best of the modern house at nine-thirty tomorrow morning. Have twenty-five more men at this shaft. There is no telling what Stoolingwill bring back with him. I will go up and meet Calico at that hour. I don't want him killed. We must make him our prisoner. As for the rest, let them take the chances. I shall probably hear from Mrs. Hendricks to-night, but I shall not tell her of my plan. We cannot use Penning, for he must go to St. Mary's. Have you got the stuff off?"

"Yes," said the general, "the last boxes went last night."

[To be continued.]

### Probate Court Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term 2nd day of July 1894.

This day came D. W. Thomas, the administrator of the estate of Mary Thomas deceased, and presents to this Court his petition in writing and under oath, and in form required by law, praying for an order and decree of this Court, to sell certain real estate described in said petition, for the purpose of paying debts due upon the grounds that the personal property is not sufficient, which said petition is examined by this Court and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that the 15th day of August A. D. 1894 be, and it is hereby appointed as a day for the hearing and consideration of said petition, and that notice of the filing and nature of said petition, and the day set to hear and determine the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this Court on said 15th day of August A. D. 1894 then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

EMMETT F. CROOK,  
Judge of Probate.

### NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

In Chancery, at Jacksonville Alabama 9th District, North Eastern Chancery Division.

A. E. Echols  
vs.  
S. D. G. Brothers, adm'r of the estate of Sarah Ann Camp, et al.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Jos. J. Arnold, competent solicitor that the defendant Sarah Ann Camp, Susie Owens and James Farmer are all non-residents of this State and reside in Rockdale County, State of Georgia at or near Conover's P. O. and further, that to the best of said affiant, the defendants are each over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun Alabama once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them to appear before this Court, to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the seventh day of August 1894, and failing to do so a decree pro confesso will be taken against them in said cause.

Done at office in Jacksonville this 3rd day of July 1894.

Wm. M. HAMES,  
Register.

### TAX SALE.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Calhoun County.

Notice is hereby given that the following lands and lots were decreed by the Probate Court of Calhoun County Alabama, on the 15th day of May 1894, to be sold at public sale in said month and a regular term of said court to be held on the 15th day of August 1894, and notice is hereby given that said lands will be sold by the undersigned Tax Collector with the best horse or colt on Monday the 15th day of Aug. 1894, being the second Monday of said month, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, to satisfy said taxes and costs, to wit:

PRECINCT NO. 7.  
J. C. Laney E. A. West S.W. 1/4 and NE 1/4 SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 NW 1/4 Sec 24, T. 12, R. 7. Tax \$33.25; cost \$2.95; adv \$1.80.

D. L. GORMLEY,  
Tax Collector.

July 11-13

R. J. MORGAN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Piedmont, Ala.

Special attention given to all cases.

E. M. REID & P. MORRISON, ALA.

Keeps Marriage Licenses for all Courts the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month.

H. L. Stevenson, A. P. Acers, Jacksonville, Ala., Anniston, A.

STEVENS & ABEE,

Attorneys at Law,

And Solicitors in Chancery.

Special attention paid to collections.

Fire Insurance,

H. H. HERNIMAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala.

in the United States.

### FREIGHT SALES.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,  
June 20th, 1894.

Unless freight charges are paid and goods removed before Aug. 20th 1894, we will sell on that date at our Freight House Jacksonville, Ala., the following articles for freight and charges:

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway.

Samuel Spencer, Chas. M. McGhee and Henry Pink, Receivers.

Jacksonville Oil Co., Jacksonville, Ala. 50 empty barrels \$32.40.

J. P. Taylor, Jacksonville, Ala. 1 kg nails \$25.

D. K. White, Jacksonville, 1 box iron \$1.03.

Jno. M. Crook, Jacksonville, 1 barrel L goods \$1.11.

J. A. Callahan, Jacksonville, 1 box saddlery \$18.54.

Agent, Jacksonville, 1 gin feeder \$1.67.

J. A. Farrell, Jacksonville, 1 box marble 61.

J. J. May, Jacksonville, 1 box tobacco \$1.00.

Neenally & S., Jacksonville, 1 lot bed springs \$7.99.

E. B. Nelson, Jacksonville, 2 box marble 1 st. \$1.14.

J. K. Taylor, Jacksonville, 1 sack tools 25.

Mrs. L. Brown, Jacksonville, 1 box III goods 50.

So Ice & C. Co., Jacksonville, 2 kits paints \$1.09.

Cure Jno. Walker 1 box p. \$2.27.

Trunks

J. Tipton,  
Freight Claim Agent.

July 25-4.

### Undertaking!

COFFINS & CASKETS.

Mrs. J. H. Crawford will continue the undertaking business of J. H. Crawford deceased, assisted by her son, F. P. Crawford. They will carry a nice line of Coffins, Caskets, Etc.

Save Time and Travel by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway.

If you are going to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or any other Eastern City be sure you travel by the East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia Railway.

It takes you through the beautiful mountains of East Tennessee and Virginia, through the famous Shenandoah Valley via Knoxville and Roanoke, and over the Royal Blue Line from Washington. This route is free from dust and smoke, has steel rails, stone ballast, and iron bridges, in fact it is conceded by the traveling public to be the most comfortable and picturesque line leading to all eastern cities. Through Pullman Sleepers Mobile to Cleveland. Solid Vestibule Train Chattanooga to Washington, carrying dining car and vestibule sleepers to Washington and New York, thereby making the missing of connections an impossibility. Passengers leaving Selma 10:40 p. m. arrive Washington 4:45 a. m. and New York 10:55 a. m.

Sleeping Car berths reserved in advance on application to any agent of the company or

B. W. WRENN,  
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Knoxville, Tenn.

L. A. Bell, D. P. A.,  
Selma, Ala.

### T. BEN KERR.

Attorney-at-Law,

PIEDMONT, ALABAMA.

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JUST received a magnificent line of both day goods: Comb and Brush sets, Work-boxes, Writing Desk, Toilet sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Push and Morocco Bound Photographs and Autograph Albums, Post-card Standard Journals and Girl Books, Scrap Book, Bible, Prayer and Hymn books, Pictures, Engravings, Cases, Broom, Games, Dolls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Plush Boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.

Pianos and Organs from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices.

GOOD ROLL OF WALL PAPER

and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

Coal! Coal!!

I am now ready to take orders for coal. Buy now and get summer prices.

C. D. MARTIN.

## FOR THE CAMPAIGN

## THE Jacksonville Republican

Will be Mailed to any address

from this Date until after the

## NOVEMBER ELECTION

FOR 25¢ CASH.

REPUBLICAN,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

## WALTER A. WOOD

TUBULAR STEEL MOWER.



Perfect for 1894, continues to lead all other makes for strength, durability, lightness of draft and ease of management.

This Mower is the culmination of over 40 years' experience. Send for Catalogue.

WALTER A. WOOD MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE COMPANY.

C. MARTIN, Agent, Alexandria, Alabama.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Session of 1893-94 will begin September 5, 1893, and end June 13, '94.

### FACULTY:

JACOB FORNEY, (University Ala.) President.

J. D. WRIGHT, B. (University Ala.) Normal Dept.

Miss BESSIE M. HALEY, L. I. (Peabody Normal, Nashville), Normal Department.

Miss MATTIE SWAN, (State Normal School, Jacksonville), Preparatory Department.

Miss FANNIE HAMMOND, (State Normal School, Jacksonville), Preparatory Department.

Miss THERESA NISBET, (State Normal School, Jacksonville), Preparatory Department.

Teacher of Music.

Tuition [strictly in advance.]

Normal Department, per session of forty weeks, incidental fee, \$5.00.

### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Senior and Junior Classes, per term of ten weeks, \$5.00.

Sophomore and Freshman Classes, per term of ten weeks, 3.75.

### PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

First and Second classes, per term of ten weeks, 2.00.

Third and Fourth classes, " " " " 1.25.

Primary 1.25.

Board may be obtained in the best families at from ten to fifteen dollars a month; other expenses are reasonable.

The State Normal School offers to the youth of Alabama a fine opportunity to acquire a thorough education in the English Language, Mathematics and Elementary Sciences, and a professional Teacher's course which prepares them to teach successfully in the Public Schools of the State.

To enter the Normal Department of the school, pupils must be at least fifteen years of age, of good moral character and sound constitution, and be able to pass satisfactory examinations in the studies pursued by the Freshman class, viz: Arithmetic and Elementary Algebra, English Grammar and Composition, Physical Geography, Physiology and United States History. They must promise to obey the rules and regulations of the school and obligate themselves to teach two years in the public schools of the State, or pay regular collegiate rates of tuition.

Students may by paying tuition, take the regular collegiate studies and in place of the Normal course of study, pursue the language course in which are taught, Latin, Greek, French and German.

For further information address:

JACOB FORNEY, Pres. of School  
Hon. Wm. M. HAMES, Pres. of Board Trustees.

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I will sell 7 "Old Hickory" Wagons.  
1 Half Platform Spring Wagon.  
1 Second Hand Duplex Spring Wagon on time to parties making satisfactory arrangements.  
3 Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 Improved Sewing Machines on the lease plan \$5.00 down and 3.00 per month. I will sell Groceries and Hardware at Rock Bottom prices. If your account is past due please settle.

Respectfully,

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AT HIS OLD STAND

Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South.

Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported sherries, Clarets, Ports, Brandies. Ginsnad ordials of the best European brands. Also

### Domestic Wines and Brandies.

Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at lowest figures. Also

### Sacramental Wines.

Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent cigars.

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D. P. WEST, President.

## TO FARMERS: . . .

B. H. MATTHEWS, Anniston, Alabama, will sell you what goods you may need on the farm

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at from 10 to 25 per cent cheaper than you have ever bought them. GET MY PRICES. I will let you have any kind of goods and some CASH too!

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Schools and Churches seated in the best manner.

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### REGISTER'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the 9th District composed of the county of Calhoun of the Northeastern Chancery Division of Alabama at the April Term 1894 in the case of Mary R. Walker vs. T. C. Davenport et al. I will as Register of said Court sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house of said county on Monday the 23rd day of July 1894 within the legal hours of sale the following real estate to-wit: An undivided one half interest in the lot of land, buildings, appurtenances, machinery, fixtures and appliances known as the Cotton Seed Oil Mill property located in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, as shown by deed of Walker and wife to T. C. Davenport made on the 28th day of October 1891. Said interest will be sold as the property of T. C. Davenport, to satisfy said decree in favor of Mrs. Mary R. Walker the complainant in said decree.

Win. M. HAMES,  
Register.

June 23-4.

## Fast Time

TO THE EAST

FAVORITE ROUTE TO

E. Tennessee and Virginia Sp'gs.

Lv Mobile 4 00 pm

Lv Mt. Vernon 5 21 pm

Lv Jackson 6 35 pm

Lv Thomasville 8 10 pm

Lv Gaston 9 18 pm

Ar Selma 10 30 pm

Lv Meridian 6 30 am

Lv York 7 45 am

Lv Demopolis 8 57 am

Ar Selma 10 40 pm

Ar Calera 12 32 am

Ar Talladega 2 20 am

Ar Anniston 3 22 am

Ar Rome 5 40 am

Ar Cleveland 7 55 am

Ar Knoxville 10 45 am

Ar Morristown 11 40 am

Ar Bristol Central Time 2 15 pm

Ar Roanoke Eastern Time 7 22 pm

Ar Washington 4 02 am

Ar Baltimore 5 15 am

Ar Philadelphia 7 53 am

Ar New York 10 55 am

Ar Lynchburg 1 10 am

Ar Norfolk 8 30 am

Pullman Sleepers Mobile and Selma to Cleveland, connecting with Washington Vestibule carrying Pullman Sleepers to Washington and New York.

For further information, rates and pamphlets of the E. Tennessee and Virginia Sp'gs. address

L. A. BELL, W. A. DAY,

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## Make Home

Attractive!

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too. Such as a Conover, Everett, Harvard or Kingsbury piano; Chicago, Cottage or Farrard; Votey.

Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins and other small instruments showing reduced prices will be sent on request.

Also, Bicycles and Typewriters. Sewing Machines from \$10 up.

Catalogue and prices sent free. Write for them, I can save you money.

Special inducements offered to farmers.

E. E. FORBES,

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.



(Continued on Fourth Page.)



# The Republican

L. W. GRANT, PUBLISHER.

SATURDAY AUG. 18, 1894.

The Alabama members of Congress who voted for protection to iron ore and coal and at the same time voted for free wool and free sugar, will find their inconsistency hard to explain.

The passage of the new tariff bill is the signal for a general revival of trade and industry all along the line; and from all quarters of the country most cheering accounts on this head come to us, through the columns of the daily press.

The elections in this State since 1890 demonstrate the fact that charges against the personal character of candidates and the circulation of scandals concerning them does not hurt them. The public has long since learned to discount the statements of the campaign liar. His occupation is gone.

The House, after a long struggle accepted the Senate tariff bill the 13th inst, and it will be a law as soon as signed by the President.

Bills were immediately passed in the House for free sugar, free coal and free iron ore, the items over which certain senators have made the long struggle. It remains to be seen what the Senate will do with the new bills.

The strike of the miners at Blocton has ended and 2,000 of them have returned to work. The miners in Jefferson and Walker counties will follow this action in a few days, and soon the wheels of industry will be moving in all that country and peace and contentment will take the place of passion and want and suffering. The strike has lasted four months and the losses to the strikers in wages has been very great.

Elsewhere is printed a dispatch from Rome, Ga., to the Atlanta Constitution relative to the action of the Kolbites in Cherokee in stopping a proposed celebration of the election of Oates, by some young men and boys in Centre. It is hard to believe such a report and we shall not credit it until further proof is furnished. If true it shows a degree of passion and disregard of law and the rights of men, dangerous to this country.

The Democratic candidates for Congress in this district so far are Col. Jno. M. McLeroy, of Calhoun, Col. W. T. Smith, of Shelby county, Mr. Mardis Wood and Hon. Gaston A. Robbins, of Dallas. Hon. Cecil Browne, of Talladega, and Hon. Jno. Burns, of Dallas, are possibilities. It is thought that Mr. W. H. Skaggs, of Talladega, will run against the nominee of the Democracy, whoever he may be, but possibly Mr. Longshore will object to this arrangement.

## NOTICE

In the sale of the REPUBLICAN all debts due the office to date of Aug. 18th 1894 is reserved to me and will be paid to me or my authorized agent. As quickly as the accounts can be prepared they will be mailed or presented to all parties indebted to me. Settlement on presentation or during the early Fall will be expected. All accounts or other evidences of indebtedness remaining open after that time will be left in the hands of an attorney for collection, as I expect to be absent next Winter in Florida. To avoid trouble, therefore, it will be better for all parties to settle with me.

L. W. GRANT.

The new tariff bill makes an average reduction in tariff taxation of fifty per cent and puts several articles largely used by farmers on the list free from taxation, such as binding twine (used in this wheat growing States) cotton bagging (used in the South) barbed wire (used for farm fencing every where). The cut in taxes on woolen goods, blankets and so forth has been heavy. In some cases the tax on these goods was two or three times the price. Now the tax only amounts to 25 or 30 per cent.

The people will soon feel the effect of the new bill in the reduced price of articles of prime necessity. Putting cotton bagging and other articles mentioned on the free list effectually prevents the formation of trusts in this country to put up the price of these things.

## To Readers of the Republican

With this issue of the REPUBLICAN, my connection with it ceases. I have sold the paper and it passes into other hands. Business considerations alone led to this step. It goes without saying that I part with the readers of the REPUBLICAN with regret. For quite twenty-five years I have talked to them weekly through its columns and advised with them therein as to the proper course of the people in public affairs; and I can say with truth that, in every word of information or advice offered, the people of Calhoun have been actuated by a desire to subserve the public good. Had I been less faithful to the public, I might have personally profited more; but my sense of the responsibility and obligation of my editorial position would not permit me to dodge any issue or enter to any popular error.

The impression has gone out, since the sale of the REPUBLICAN, that I intend to remove from the State, and I have had many enquiries touching the matter. To those interested I want to say now that I have no such intention. I will be absent from the State part of next winter; but it will only be temporary. None of us know what the future holds in store for us; but I think now I shall spend the remainder of my life among the good people of Calhoun. Tardion this personal allusion. To the subscribers of the REPUBLICAN (those faithful friends who have stood by the paper so long) I have only to say: Good-bye and God bless you.

L. W. GRANT.

The County Democratic Executive committee met in Anniston Wednesday and set the date for the next meeting the 22nd of August and the county convention the 25th of August. The convention will elect delegates to the Congressional convention of the Fourth District, which meets in Anniston Sept. 4th. The county convention will be held in Jacksonville. The committee endorsed the candidacy of Colonel McLeroy.

## Letter From Sam Slim.

OXFORD, ALA., Aug. 16, '94.

In the Kolbite manifesto "To the people of Alabama," we find this very remarkable sentence: "The alternative is presented of submission to wrong, insult and robbery; or to assert the sovereign power, before which thrones totter, scepters fall, and the outrages of tyrants cease." That means to submit to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box on the 11th inst, as peaceable, quiet good citizens, or revolution against the state government by the uprising of a mob. Which will they do? Democracy is prepared in either case to take care of itself. And the state government is in safe hands and is prepared to stay there. No fears of any revolution from the Kolbite quarter is entertained in the breast of any democrat in the state of Alabama. We are calm and serene, and thankful to God for the victory he has given us. But, what do they mean by forming law and order leagues, at their meetings on the 23rd inst? Who is unlawful or disorderly?

That party has been doing all the unlawful acts and causing all the disorder for so many many days. Maybe they are going to reform. Well, there's good ground for reformation from the highest to the lowest in the whole conglomerate mess.

Len Greer's horse got his tail cut off at the house of his friend during the campaign, and Len got served pretty much the same way on election day. Jno. T. Morgan won't have to make any pledges to Newt Stephens to secure his vote, for Newt won't be in any position to pledge to for some time to come. And Kolb need not be out of a job, I saw a letter to him from a market gardener who said he lived in Buck Horn beat, stating that his head gardener had tendered his resignation, to take effect January 1, 1895 and as Kolb seemed to have the hold on quality about him he offered him the position, agreeing however, to release him when he wanted to run for governor again. But as Kolb has managed to live and do well off the contributions of republicans, and possibly from those of his own following in Alabama, it is hardly to be expected that he will accept the position of chief gardener for the Buck Horn market gardener. He has been a fellow out of a job ever since the expiration of his term of

office as Commissioner of Agriculture. He never, that any body knows, made an honest dollar since. Still, he has lived, and dressed and traveled all over the State, and paid hotel bills and railroad fare, and that takes money, and he's had money. But where he got it, who knows except those who passed round the hat and those who dropped in the shoebox?

SAM SLIM.

## Candidate for Re-Nomination

The following is self-explanatory:—WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13. Editor HOT BLAST.—The Hot Blast is authorized to announce that I am a candidate for re-nomination and that while it might advance my interest to make a personal canvass the perilous position of the tariff measure on which we have been working one year requires the presence of every Democratic representative, therefore I shall remain in my seat until the crisis is passed and leave the question of endorsement without pleading my own cause to the Democratic convention of the Fourth District.

G. A. ROBBINS.

"Uncle Jerry Aiken," colored, who lives near Spring Garden, Cherokee county, is undoubtedly the oldest citizen in the State. If however, anyone knows of one who is his senior, trot him out. Those who have known "Uncle Jerry" if not all his life, for a long time, say that he is 115 years old, says that he bids fair to live 10 years longer, as he is hale and hearty and still able to walk about. He has long been a democrat, and this is probably one cause of his living so long. Other darkies should bear this in mind. "Uncle Jerry" voted for Oates of course. Just think of it! He was a "right smart size" plow-boy when George Washington was made president.—Piedmont Inquirer.

## North Carolina's Alliance man.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 14.—The statehouse alliance met in annual convention here today. About 75 per cent of the counties of the state are represented. Mr. J. F. Hoover, state lecturer, made a speech at the morning session that is highly spoken of. A desperate effort is being made to put the alliance on its old footing. The officers now see the mistake of bringing politics into the order, and the delegates are trying to avoid partisan questions. At the afternoon session the question of establishing a state business exchange was discussed, and aroused great enthusiasm. No definite action was taken, however.

## There Was No Celebration.

ROME GA., August 14.—From over in Cherokee county, Alabama, come some exciting stories of the action of some of Kolb's followers. Last Friday night, while the inhabitants of Centre were wrapped in slumber they were visited by a body of armed Kolbites estimated at from 200 to 300.

They came, they said, to prevent the boys of the town from celebrating the election of W. C. Oates as governor.

A mob of 300 Kolbites, armed with pistols, shotguns and Winchester, hoisting at their mast head, "equal right to all," marching in the dead hours of the night to a village of 250 inhabitants to prevent a dozen boys from holding a torchlight procession. They remained lurking in and about the town until 4 o'clock, ready to shoot from ambush any one making any demonstrations in favor of the democratic ticket.

## Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cure by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at the drug stores.

Prof. Eddy, recently in charge of the Anniston District High School at White Plains, is dead.

He had recently been elected President of the Walnut Grove college. About two weeks ago he returned to Choccolocco valley on business and while there was taken sick and died after an illness of two weeks. He was a very bright and popular educator and his death is a public loss.

## SOME OF THE CHANGES

Which Will Be Made in the Tariff Bill as Now Passed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following is the statement of average ad valorem rates of duty of the McKinley law and the Senate bill on a number of principal items as compiled by the treasury department. Wherever duties are specific in either bill they were reduced to ad valorem rates for purposes of comparison. The first group of figures following is the McKinley bill, the latter the Senate bill:

Campbore, refined, 12.20, 10; sugar, extract of, 23.24, 10; epsom salts, 38.34, 25.54; castor oil, 100.35, 43.57; cod liver oil, 28.65, 20; opium, prepared for smoking, 169.65, 84.82; chromium colors, 30.84, 20.56; ochre, 19.64, 16.37; sienna, 21.14, 17.02;umber, 25.50, 21.50; spirit varnishes, 69.50, 59.55; all other varnishes, 35, 25;

Whiting, dry, 142.43, 71.24; ground in oil (butty), 119.50, 94.874; white lead, 50.21, 20.60; nitrate of potash, 21.32, 10.63; bicarbonate of soda, 60.47, 30.24; chromate of soda, 20.25; strychnia or strychnine, 93.79, 70.34; sulphur, sublimed, 28.66, 20; sumac, ground, 19.81, 10; china, painted, etc., 60.36; plain china, 55.30; bottles, empty, 70.17, 52.63; bottles, filled, 71.48, 53.61; manufactures of glass, 60.35; cylinder glasses, polished, unsilvered, 20 to 61, 33 to 41, 37 to 43; plate glass, fluted, etc., 49 to 61, 37 to 43; plate glass, unsilvered, cast etc., 98 to 174, 88 to 122;

plate glass, cast, silvered, above 24x60, 49.39, 31.28; cylinder and crown glass, silvered, 43.88, 27.79; spectacle lenses, 60.35; stained or painted window glass, 45, 35; roofing slate, 25, 20; iron ore, 42.77, 22.77; iron in pigs, etc., 26 to 41, 15 to 21; scrap iron, 47.83, 28.47; scrap steel, 43, 25.59; bar iron, 25 to 54, 16 to 32; bars of rolled iron, 61.77, 44.95; boiler or other plates, iron or steel, 54.25; rails of steel, 58.24, 33.99; sheets of iron or steel, common or black, 25 to 70, 20 to 55; tin plates, 78.44, 42.32; tin, manufactures of, 55.35; steel ingots etc., 20 to 50, 20 to 40; wire rods, 34, 22.67; cast iron vessels, etc., 26.97, 17.98; malleable iron castings, 31.93, 16.37; hollow ware, 35.33, 23.53; chains, 47, 20, 30; fire arms, 41 to 80, 30; nails, 23 to 46, 26 to 30; railway fish plates, 7.18, 25; hand, back and other saws, 40, 25; screws, 47 to 111, 33 to 67; wheels, 83.62, 41.86; plates, rolled, brazer's copper, 35.20; gold leaf, 44.87, 30; silver leaf, 77.78, 30; lead sheets, 36.65, 18.33; pins, 30, 25; zinc and sheets, 29.19, 14.30; manufactures of metal, 45, 35; shoos and boxes, 30, 20; casks and barrels, 30, 20; rice, cleaned, 111.85 \$1.89; rice, uncleaned, 64.19 41.08; oranges, lemons and limes, 12 to 31; 12 to 32; nuts, not shelled (almonds), 51.34, 30.80; shelled almonds, 42.42, 23.23; peanuts, unshelled, 72.36, 20; spirits, distilled, 10 to 367, 65 to 264; cotton cloth, not over 100 threads, not bleached, 35.17, 25.05; bleached, exceeding 100 threads, 33.60, 26.53; bi-dyed color, etc., 40.30, 30.54; not bleached, 42.39, 32.39; bleached, 43.27, 35 dyed, etc., 43.34, 33.34; cables, cordage and twine, 16 to 31, 10 to 20; bagging for cotton, 32.52, free; woolen yarns, 278.60, 30; shawls, woolen, not above 40 cents per pound, 150.30, 35; knit fabrics not above 40 cents per pound, 136, 35; blankets, 20 to 104, 35; hats of wool, 36 to 106, 35; hannels not over 50 cents per yard, 35 to 104, 25 to 35; silk partially manufactured, 60.50, 20; all other silks, 50.45; writing, drawing and other paper, 25.20; fire crackers, 147.32; 50; coal, bituminous, 22.72, 12.12; slack or culm of coal, 23.63, 14.31; coke, 20.15, 15; matches, 33.90, 20; hair cloth, known as crinoline cloth, 27.99, 20.99; hair cloth, known as hair seating, 23.15, 15.48; calf skins, Japanese, 30, 20; boots and shoes, 25, 20; manufactures of Indian rubber, 30, 25; umbrellas, covered with silk or alpaca, 55, 45; burrstone manufactured, 15, free; composition metal, copper, 6.49, free; plates of copper, not rolled, etc., 11.80, free; bling twine, 6.47, free; paintings, in oil or water colors, 15, free; statuary, 45, free, batters' plush, 10, free.

County papers please copy. R. B. KELLY. Anniston, August 14, 1894.

## WANTS TO CONFEE

Representative-Elect Kelly Issues an Address to His Constituents.

Hot Blast.—As one of the representatives elect from this county to the next session of the general assembly of Alabama, I would like to get the views of my constituents as to what legislation they think is needed. My own views on some questions was stated in the canvass. There are other questions, no doubt, which have suggested themselves to others where legislation is needed. "The greatest good to the greatest number" will be our aim. We can represent our constituents better by having a full and free exchange of views. We can have this better here at home—better than after we go to Montgomery and become engrossed with the business of the session. I shall be glad at any time to confer with any citizen, and give and exchange views upon any public question.

Another thing, the session of the legislature are limited by the constitution to fifty working days. To get bills through they should be introduced early. It is therefore advisable that those who desire any legislation should have bills prepared and presented to the members-elect before they go to Montgomery in November.

County papers please copy. R. B. KELLY. Anniston, August 14, 1894.

## Bowman vs. Denison.

Birmingham, Aug. 11.—Peyton G. Bowman, Kolb's right-hand man, will remove to Fort Payne, DeKalb county; Monday to reside, for the purpose of becoming a candidate for congress in the seventh district against Denison. The Kolbites carried the seventh district at the state election and they say it is because they have no available man in the district to run against Denison that Bowman will remove there.

## CHAP COAL

I have the exclusive agency for the American Coal Co., coal, and will be pleased to fill all orders for cash. Prices low. C. E. BONDURANT.

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under reasonable conditions. Our FREE 96 page catalogue will explain why we can afford it. DRAGON'S Practical Business College, NASHVILLE, TENN. (Write for catalogue.) Bookkeeping, shorthand, penmanship and telegraphy. We send more money than half the Business Colleges take in as tuition. 4 weeks by our method teaching bookkeeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. 11 teachers. 600 students past year, no vacation, every day. Circulars free. We have recently prepared books especially adapted to HOME STUDY. Sent on 60 days trial. Write and explain your wants. We pay \$5.00 for all well sent as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun county state of Alabama, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Mary Thomas deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 19th day of September 1894 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said Mary Thomas deceased: The West 1/4 NE 1/4 and SE 1/4 NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec 26 Tp 13 and R 7 located and lying in Calhoun Co. Ala. and being known as the Polly Thomas farm. The house-hold and kitchen furniture bedding &c. will at so be sold at the same time and place. Terms of Sale. The land will be paid in cash a 10 balance to be paid in 12 months with interest from date. The personal property will be sold as follows: All amounts under five dollars cash. All over 12 months credit with two approved securities. D. W. THOMAS, Adm'r of the Estate of Mary Thomas deceased.

## Fire Insurance.

B. H. DENMAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala. Represents the most prominent companies in the United States.

## Probate Court Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County. In Probate Court for said county, Special Term 2nd day of July 1894.

This day came D. W. Thomas, administrator of the estate of Mary Thomas deceased, and presents to this Court his petition in writing and under oath, and in form required by law, praying for an order and decree of this Court, to sell certain real estate described in said petition, for the purpose of paying the debts &c., and the grounds that the personal property is not sufficient, which said petition is examined by this Court and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that the 13th day of August A. D. 1894 be, and it is hereby appointed as a day for the hearing and consideration of said petition, and that notice of the filing and nature of said petition, and the day set to hear and determine the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested, to be and appear before this Court on said 13th day of August A. D. 1894, there and there showing cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted. EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate, July 7-8.

## TAX SALE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Notice is hereby given that the following lands and tenements were decreed by the Probate Court of Calhoun county the 10th day of July 1894, it being the second Monday in said month and a regular term of said court, to be sold for the years 1893 and previous years; and notice is hereby given that said lands will be sold by the undersigned Tax Collector within the legal hours of sale, on Monday the 13th day of Aug. 1894. It was our published on said month, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville Alabama, to satisfy said taxes, and costs, to wit:—

PRECINCT NO. 7. J. C. Laney Est. W 1/2 of SW 1/4 and NE 1/4 SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 Sec 34, T. 12, R. 7 Tax '93, \$24.75; cost \$2.95; adv \$1.80. D. Z. GOODLETT, Tax Collector, July 1-2.

## NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Chancery, at Jacksonville Alabama 9th District, North Eastern Chancery Division. A. E. Echols, S. D. G. Brothers, adm'r of the estate of A. J. Farmer, dec'd. Sarrah Ann Camp, et al.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavits of Jos. J. Arnold, complainant's solicitor, that the defendants, Sarah Ann Camp, State Owens, and James Farmer, are all non-residents of this State and resides in Rockdale County State of Georgia at or near Conyer's P. O. and further, that the said defendants are each over the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the County of Calhoun Alabama once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them to said Sarah Ann Camp, Esule Owens and James Farmer to answer or demur to the same, within thirty days after the seventh day of August 1894, and failing so to do a decree pro confesso will be taken against them in said cause. Done at office in Jacksonville this 3rd day of July 1894. Wm. M. HANES, Register, July 7-4.



BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE 3,000 Merchants sell Hawkes' Spectacles with Great Success. 2,000 of them handle other Spectacles without Success. Showing the Great Popularity of Hawkes' Glasses overall others. Every pair warranted. These Famous Glasses are fitted to the eye at J. M. Crook's, Jacksonville, Ala.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

## Are You Going?

The resorts of Tennessee are doing a splendid business this season.

The E. T. V. & G. is the direct route to these resorts and you should ask for your tickets via that line. Elegant free observation coaches between Atlanta and Chattanooga. A through coach for Tate Springs, leaves Chattanooga at 7 a. m., and arrives at Tates at 12:15 p. m. Sleepers on this train to Washington and New York.

"The Seashore Express" leaves Atlanta 7:30 p. m., for St. Simons and Cumberland islands.

Three daily fast trains each way between Macon and Atlanta and Rome and Chattanooga.

Travel the E. T. V. & G. for safety, speed and comfort.

L. A. BELL, Div. Pass. Agt. Selma Ala.

B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Knoxville, Tenn.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

## MOTHERS, Do You Know

that Castoria is the most perfect preparation for infants and children? It is the most perfect preparation for infants and children. It is the most perfect preparation for infants and children. It is the most perfect preparation for infants and children.

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peace in the world. The scene was a picture of a Doric temple under a central light, and a group of people, some of whom were the most of its noxious horrors and woman had left the traces of their presence round the doorways of some of the habitations. In front of one of the other, a stand of strange plants, curious, cryogenic growths that had been gathered in the recesses of the place, and arranged in symmetrical order were crystals of carbonate of lime, symmetrical and translucent, the light and the light from the walls of the distant passages.

It was Stocking's amusement to gather these curiosities in his moody rambles, and it was Miss Laport's melancholy delight to arrange them where the electric light played fantastic tricks with them at all hours. Under the awning which on one side of the little house offered a protection from the light, sat Miss Laport and Lieut. Stocking. At a short distance on the same side were two other and similar abodes, one of which was given over to the lieutenant, and Calicut the other, connecting with Miss Laport's by a latticed alleyway, was in possession of the doctor. Miss Endicott having a room in Miss Laport's establishment.

"Now that you have told me about your father, Miss Franklin," said Lieut. Stocking, "and there is nothing to prevent you both from leaving this place, why do you not urge him to go at once?"

Mr. Calicut asked me to speak to you seriously about it and impress you with the urgency of it."

"Why should he be anxious about it?" asked the girl.

"He has made up his mind about the result of the conflict and he fears if you delay much longer you will not be able to get away at all."

"And you?" said the girl with real solicitude.

"I'm in Calicut's hands. I suppose we shall be liberated at some time. He seems to think so."

"You appear to admire and trust him very much."

"Yes. I wish I could get you to trust him. He says you ought to go away at once. Shall I tell you what he said to me?"

"Yes. Do."

"It was this: 'Stocking,' he said, 'you can get Hendricks' permission to take that old man and his daughter out, if you will give your word of honor not to betray his retreat and to return. You could then put them in a boat and help them to cross the Mississippi.'"

"Why, I asked, 'are you so anxious to get them out?'"

"I want to save them," he said.

"But you do not care to save me," I objected.

"Yes," he said, "if you follow my plan it will save you."

"Then I am not to return?"

"Yes, you are. You must come back. But it will take you two days."

"To come back here is not to be saved," I said. "You will have to explain yourself."

"Yes," said the girl, with interest. "He explained."

"No. He merely said: 'I wish you would take my advice.'"

"You are frank with me," I exclaimed.

"If you will do as I bid you," he replied, "everything will explain itself and we shall all be released."

"Then why not do it?" asked Miss Laport.

"Because I have to pledge myself to give up liberty and you, and come back to this tomb to be buried alive. Do you think that an easy matter?"

"And yet you say you trust your friend. Now I would obey him implicitly and trust him if I knew him as well as you do."

"Yes," said the lieutenant. "It is characteristic of a woman. But I am a man—a helpless one."

Twenty minutes later these two young people had taken the train and got off at the platform in the station. It was Miss Laport who first discovered Calicut standing in a pensive attitude, and, with a sudden burst of selfishness, she said: "There is your friend now. Why not go to him and prove that you trust him? I am going to leave you together and go back with the doctor."

Stocking was disinclined to accede to this request, but Miss Laport was pleasantly firm and, a few moments later, he had joined Calicut. The first thing he said, rather grimly, was: "There is murder going on over-head."

"Yes," replied Calicut. "That is the name for war when we are not in it."

The two men walked side by side through the exit of the rotunda until they came to the lake, where at intervals there was a natural bench of satin green, very pure and beautiful in the electric light—and here they sat down.

"Calicut," said Stocking, "I give you credit for too much manliness to lose your vindictiveness under pleasant treatment and for too much good sense to be overthrown by the magnificence of a sophism when it is put into execution."

"Quite right," replied Calicut. "You will live to see that my opposition to Hendricks and his conspiracy is much deeper and broader than yours. With you it is an impulse. With me it is a cool conviction. Your impulse prevents you from admitting his skill. My conviction will enable me to thwart his purpose."

"If I thought you could without being a traitor to your conscience, I would place myself under your orders and ask questions," said Stocking.

"I was going to ask you to do that."

"There is only one reason why I should," Stocking said.

"What is that?"

"Miss Franklin has asked me to."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**TERMINAL SAID**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,  
June 29th, 1894.

Unless freight charges are paid and goods removed before Aug. 20th, 1894, we will sell on that date at our Freight House, Jacksonville, Ala., the following articles for freight and charges:

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway.

Samuel Spencer, Chas. M. McGhee and Henry Fink, Receivers.

Jacksonville Oil Co., Jacksonville, Ala. 50 empty barrels \$92.40.

J. B. Taylor, Jacksonville, 1 kg nails 25.

D. K. White, Jacksonville, 1 box iron \$1.03.

Jno. M. Crook, Jacksonville, 1 barrel L goods \$1.11.

J. A. Callahan, Jacksonville, 1 box saddlery \$18.54.

Agent, Jacksonville, 1 gin feeder \$4.07.

J. A. Farrell, Jacksonville, 1 bx marble 61.

J. J. May, Jacksonville, 1 box tobacco \$1.00.

Neenally & S., Jacksonville, 130 bed springs \$7.99.

E. B. Nelson, Jacksonville, 2 bxs marble 1 st. \$1.14.

J. K. Taylor, Jacksonville, 1 sack tools 25.

Miss L. Brown, Jacksonville, HLL goods 50.

So Ice & C Co., Jacksonville, 2 kits paints \$1.09.

care Jno. Walker 1 box p Frames \$2.27.

J. Tipton, Freight Claim Agent, July 28 4t.

**Undertaking!**  
**COFFINS & CASKETS.**  
Mrs. J. H. Crawford will continue the undertaking business of J. H. Crawford deceased, assisted by her son, F. P. Crawford. They will carry a nice line of Coffins, Caskets, Etc.

Save Time and Travel by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway.

If you are going to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or any other Eastern City be sure you travel by the East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia Railway.

It takes you through the beautiful mountains of East Tennessee and Virginia, through the famous Shenandoah Valley via Knoxville and Roanoke, and over the Royal Blue Line from Washington. This route is free from dust and smoke, has steel rails, stone ballast, and iron bridges, in fact it is conceded by the traveling public to be the most comfortable, and picturesque line leading to all eastern cities. Through Pullman Sleepers Mobile to Cleveland. Solid Vestibule Train Chattanooga to Washington, carrying dining car and vestibule sleepers to Washington and New York, thereby making the missing of connections an impossibility. Passengers leaving Selma 10:40 p. m. arrive Washington 4:45 a. m. and New York 10:55 a. m.

Sleeping Car berths reserved in advance on application to any agent of the company or

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**Attorney-at-Law,**  
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**H. A. SMITH**  
**ROME, - - - - - GEORGIA.**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**Bookseller and**  
**Music Dealer.**

JUST received a magnificent line of holiday goods: Comb and Brush sets, Wares, Writing Desk, Toilet sets for Ladies and Gentlemen, Plush and Morocco Bound Photographs and Albums, Alabama, Local, Standard Juvenile and Girl Books, Scrap Book, Bible, Prayer and hymn books, Pictures, Engravings, Vases, Brouzes, Games Dolls, Toys, Fancy Stationery in Plush Boxes and a great variety for Christmas, Birthdays and Wedding Presents.


Planes and Organs from different manufacturers, for Cash or installment plan, at low prices.

**6000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER**  
and Borders, at greatly reduced prices. Samples sent on application.

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I am now ready to take orders for coal. Buy now and get summer prices.

C. D. MARTIN.

**FOR THE**  
**CAMPAIGN**  
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**Jacksonville Republican**  
**Will be Mailed to any address**  
**from this Date until after the**  
**NOVEMBER ELECTION**  
**FOR 25¢ CASH.**  
**REPUBLICAN,**  
**JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.**  
**WALTER A. WOOD**  
**TUBULAR STEEL MOWER.**

  
Perfected for 1894, continues to lead all other makes for strength, durability, lightness of draft and ease of management.  
This Mower is the culmination of over 40 years' experience. Send for Catalogue.  
**WALTER A. WOOD MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE COMPANY.**  
**C. MARTIN, Agent, Alexandria, Alabama.**

**STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,**  
**Jacksonville, Alabama.**  
Session of 1893-94 will begin September 5, 1893, and end June 13, '94.

**FACULTY:**  
JACOB FORNEY, (University Ala.) President.  
J. D. WRIGHT, B., (University Ala.) Normal Dept.  
Miss BESSIE M. HALEY, L. I. (Peabody Normal, Nashville), Normal Department.  
Miss MATTIE SWAN, (State Normal School, Jacksonville), Preparatory Department.  
Miss FANNIE HAMMOND, (State Normal School, Jacksonville) Preparatory Department.  
Miss THERESA NISBET, (State Normal School, Jacksonville) Preparatory Department.

Teacher of Music.

Tuition [strictly in advance.]  
Normal Department, per session of forty weeks, incidental fee, \$5.00.

**COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.**  
Senior and Junior Classes, per term of ten weeks, \$5.00.  
Sophomore and Freshman Classes, per term of ten weeks, 3.75.

**PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.**  
First and Second classes, per term of ten weeks, 2.00.  
Third and Fourth classes, " " " " 1.25.  
Primary " " " " 1.25.

Board may be obtained in the best families at from ten to fifteen dollars a month; other expenses are reasonable.

The State Normal School offers to the youth of Alabama a fine opportunity to acquire a thorough education in the English Language, Mathematics and Elementary Sciences, and a professional Teacher's course which prepares them to teach successfully in the Public Schools of the State.

To enter the Normal Department of the school, pupils must be at least fifteen years of age, of good moral character and sound constitution, and be able to pass satisfactory examinations in the studies pursued by the Freshman class, viz: Arithmetic and Elementary Algebra; English Grammar and Composition, Physical Geography, Physiology and United States History. They must promise to obey the rules and regulations of the school and obligate themselves to teach two years in the public schools of the State, or pay regular collegiate rates of tuition.

Students may by paying tuition, take the regular collegiate studies and in place of the Normal course of study, pursue the language course in which are taught, Latin, Greek, French and German.

For further information address:

JACOB FORNEY, Pres. of School.  
Hon. Wm. M. HAMMES, Pres. of Board Trustees.

**ON TIME.**  
I will sell 7 "Old Hickory" Wagons.  
1 Half Platform Spring Wagon.  
1 Second-Hand Duplex Spring Wagon on time to parties making satisfactory arrangements.  
3 Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 Improved Sewing Machines on the lease plan \$5.00 down and 3.00 per month. I will sell Groceries and Hardware at Rock Bottom prices. If your account is past due please settle.  
Respectfully,

**C. J. PORTER.**  
**S. R. WILKERSON**  
**Livery and Feed Stable,**  
**JACKSONVILLE, ALA.**  
\* \* Fine horses and carriages always ready for use. Commercial men given special attention.

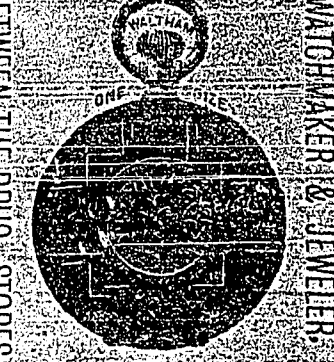
**JOHN RAMAGNANO**  
**AT HIS OLD STAND**  
Has in stock one of the finest assortment of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South.  
Sour Mash Lincoln County, direct from Bonded Warehouse; Pure, sweet Mash Corn Whisky, best quality; Old Rye, Old Kentucky Sour Mash Bourbons, finest high grade, blends in bulk or cases. Imported sherries, Clarets, Ports, Brandies. Ginsnad ordials of the best European brands. Also  
**Domestic Wines and Brandies.**  
Whiskies and Wines by the gallon for family use sold at lowest figures.  
Also  
**Sacramental Wines.**  
Imported Bottled Beer and cool fresh Lager Beer always on ice. Best and most popular brands of five and ten cent ciders.

**STEVENSON, MARTIN & GRANT**  
**Jacksonville, - - - - - Alabama**  
Real Estate bought and sold on commission, rents collected &c. Property placed in our hands for sale will be advertised for sale without cost to land owner.  
**No Sale-No Charge.**  
Jacksonville real estate and farm and mineral land along the line of Jacksonville & A. Johnston Railroads specially solicited.

**Fourth Annual Meeting**  
**OF THE**  
**SOUTHERN EXPOSITION!**  
**MONTGOMERY, ALA.**  
**GRAND EXHIBITS!**  
Thrilling Attractions! Trotting, Running and Pacing Races, Bicycle Riding, Balloon Ascensions, Tight Rope Walking, Charriot Racing. The Largest lot of  
**Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs**  
Ever Before Exhibited in the South.  
For Premium Lists, space for exhibits, or information apply to  
**H. C. DAVIDSON,**  
General Manager and Secretary.  
D. P. WEST, President.

**TO FARMERS: . . .**  
B. H. MATTHEWS, Anniston, Alabama, will sell you what goods you may need on the farm  
**! ON TIME !**  
at from 10 to 25 per cent cheaper than you have ever bought them. GET MY PRICES. I will let you have any kind of goods and some CASH too!  
**B. H. MATTHEWS, ANNISTON**

**WE HAVE**  
A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED  
**Stock of Clothing, Shoes, Hats**  
**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES**  
**HAMMOND AND CROOK**

**W. R. STEVENS**  
**BETWEEN THE DRUG STORES**  
  
**Jacksonville, Ala.**  
**WATCHES, CLOCKS AND ALL**  
**CLASSES OF JEWELRY RE-**  
**PAIRED IN NEATEST STYLE.**  
**SAISFACTION GUARAN-**  
**TEED.**  
**JACKSON**  
**Office Furniture Company,**  
**JACKSON, TENN.**

**MANUFACTURERS OF--**  
**SCHOOL CHURCH**  
**and OFFICE FURNITURE.**  
Schools and Churches seated in the best manner.  
Office furnished.  
Send for Catalogue. N 6m  
**REGISTER'S SALE.**  
Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the 9th District composed of the county of Calhoun of the Northeastern Chancery Division of Alabama at the April Term 1894, in the case of Mary R. Walker vs. T. C. Davenport et al., I will as Receiver of said Court sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house of said county on Monday the 23rd day of July 1894 within the legal hours of sale the following real estate to-wit: An undivided one half interest in the lot of land, buildings, appurtenances, machinery, fixtures and appliances, known as the Cotton Seed Oil Mill property located in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, as shown by deed of Walker and wife to T. C. Davenport made on the 28th day of October 1891. Said interest will be sold as the property of T. C. Davenport, to satisfy said decree in favor of Mrs. Mary R. Walker the complainant in said decree.  
Wm. M. HAMMES, Register.  
June 23-4t.

**Fast Time**  
**TO THE**  
**EAST**  
FAVORITE ROUTE TO  
**E. Tennessee and Virginia Spgs.**

Ly Mobile	1:00 pm
Ly Mt. Vernon	1:25 pm
Ly Jacksonville	6:35 pm
Ly Nashville	8:10 pm
Ly Dayton	9:15 pm
Ly Selma	10:20 pm
Ly Chattanooga	6:30 am
Ly York	7:45 am
Ly Indianapolis	8:57 am
Ly Selma	10:40 pm
Ly Columbia	12:35 am
Ly Philadelphia	2:20 am
Ly Antistown	3:22 am
Ly Rome	4:40 am
Ly Cleveland	7:55 am
Ly Knoxville	10:25 am
Ly Memphis	11:30 am
Ly St. Louis	Central Time 7:25 pm
Ly Kansas City	Eastern Time 7:25 pm
Ly Washington	4:02 am
Ly Baltimore	5:15 am
Ly Philadelphia	5:15 am
Ly New York	10:55 am
Ly Louisville	1:10 am
Ly Pittsburg	8:30 am

Pullman Sleepers Mobile and Selma to Cleveland, and connecting with "Washington Vestibule" through Pullman Sleepers to Washington and New York.  
For further information, rates and pamphlets to E. Tennessee and Virginia Springs, address  
**L. F. BELL, W. A. DAY,**  
Gen. Pass. Agt. Pres. & Trs. A. L. & N. O. R. R.  
**B. W. WRENN, G. P. & T. A.,** Knoxville, Tenn.

**Make**  
**Home**  
**Attractive!**  
The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too. Such as a Conover, Everett, Harvard or Kingsbury piano; Chicago, Cottage or Farrard & Votey. Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins and other small instruments, showing reduced prices, will be sent on request.  
Also, Bicycles and Typewriters. Sewing Machines from \$15 up.  
Catalogue and prices sent free. Write for them. I can save you money.  
Special inducements offered to farmers.  
**E. E. FORBES,**  
ANNISTON, ALABAMA.



# Jacksonville Republican

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"

ESTABLISHED 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1894.

VOLUME 58.

The editor of the REPUBLICAN has no political axe to grind for any individual or faction. His only fight is against any one who hopes to make every man in Calhoun county a friend to the REPUBLICAN.

The National Provisioner of Chicago, says cotton seed is now being marketed freely in South Texas and that the price being paid is a fraction over eleven cents per bushel in car load lots delivered on cars.

EDITOR L. W. GRANT has sold his paper, the Jacksonville Republican, to Dr. T. W. Ayers. Dr. Ayers is an old newspaper man and we welcome him into Calhoun county journalism. The Republican had been in the Grant family for 60 years. — Piedmont Inquirer.

It is really refreshing at this day and time to see a man who is so thoroughly qualified to fill the place he holds as is Speaker Crisp. He presides with the greatest ease, and has had the ability to quell Tom Reed in every tilt which they have had. He is indeed a fine parliamentarian and a statesman.

COL. MCKLEROY is not a politician. But he is known all over Alabama as an able, upright, courageous citizen, and the announcement of his candidacy for congress has led the press in nearly all sections of the State to speak of him in the most complimentary manner. With him in congress, no District in the State would have an able or more influential representative than the Fourth.

To the business men of Jacksonville: It will be the pleasure of the REPUBLICAN to do all in its power to build up the commercial interest of Jacksonville. It will never let an opportunity pass to say a word calculated to increase your trade. But do not fail to do your duty. Do not fail to invite the people through our columns to call and trade with you. Let us come together. Let us make a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether for Jacksonville.

NEARLY all men have suffered from the effects of the financial depression which has hovered over this country for the past two years, but we now believe the dawn of a brighter day is breaking. The prospect for a fine crop is better than for years, and the people are nearer out of debt than they have been for ten years. Coupled with this fact, there is a much better outlook for all the manufacturing industries in this country than for many months. Therefore, let us all take courage, cease to talk of the hard times, and hope that a better day is in the near future.

THE information reaches us that our friend and quondam newspaper associate Dr. T. W. Ayers has purchased the Jacksonville Republican, and will assume charge next week.

The Republican is one of the oldest publications in Alabama, being founded by the father of Mr. Lon W. Grant more than a half century ago. It was an able paper in his day and his son to whom it was bequeathed added to its prestige and influence. The Republican has fought many battles for Democratic principles and honest government, and comes into the possession of Mr. Grant's successor as one of the best newspaper properties in the State.

Dr. Ayers is not lacking in experience. His work in Georgia made for him a reputation for fairness, purity, sincerity and inviolability. In journalism, he is a most forcible, pungent writer, and the editorial page of the Republican will reflect his ability.

The Hot Blast congratulates Jacksonville and Calhoun county upon the acquisition of Dr. Ayers to the newspaper fraternity. He will not lack inclination and energy in attempting to promote the social, moral, commercial and industrial interests of his section. — Hot Blast.

## OUR STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Work It is Doing in the Education of Teachers.

The Duty of the People of Jacksonville in Building It Up.

The Twelfth Annual Session of the State Normal School, Jacksonville, Ala., begins Tuesday the eighteenth of September 1894. It is of importance that the citizens of this district and especially those of Calhoun County should know more of the institution which is in their midst and which has been for the last twelve years quietly but earnestly and successfully raising the standard of the schools in this section of the state.

It may be well, by way of preface, to enter into a short explanation of the object of Normal Schools in our State, and to show what effect these schools have had upon our school system.

The State annually sets aside, for educational purposes a certain sum from the funds in the treasury. The amount thus apportioned is barely sufficient to keep the Public Schools open for seventy days. This is, unfortunately for our reputation when compared with the other states in the Union, the shortest school year of any. Our state is rich and could afford a larger gift to our youth. It will in fact become necessary in a short time if the Public School system is to survive.

Many of our legislators take the stand that the State is not an "elementary" institution and that her young people are not dependent upon her for an education, but that it is to the interest of the state and to all of the citizens in the state to educate these boys and girls, who will soon be the voters and housekeepers of the state. Better is it that they should grow up with a knowledge and understanding of their duties to the state and themselves than to teach them by the sad experience of the civil and criminal courts, after they have become hardened in wickedness and vice.

Whether it be a duty incumbent upon the State to educate her youth or only a measure dictated by interest, it most certainly is required of the state by the tax payers that the money so spent should be used to the utmost advantage. Every means should be employed to ensure the state that this money is not diverted from its proper channels and that the most good is being accomplished by it in the different departments of the school system.

This has been done very effectively, as any one can see by reading the school laws of the state, down to the final disbursement to public school teachers. Then the waste begins. The teacher should be prepared by years of close study and should be specially prepared in mind and heart for his work. Upon him depends next to the parent the future of the child entrusted to him. The man or woman who can do nothing else—who has tried other professions and failed—is not the one to teach our children. The opinion, that a young man or woman, just out from a finishing school, can teach and is a suitable person with whom to place our children, is a most harmful one. No calling is more sacred, no trust more binding. To place in charge of a school, any one, merely because he knows or should know from his advantages, more than his pupils, without taking into consideration other qualities just as necessary to success, is surely endangering the future welfare of those entrusted to him.

Our legislators early recognized the fact that upon the public school teacher depended the success or failure of the public school system. Examinations were required, and certificates of fitness for the work were granted. It was found that many of the teachers throughout the state could hardly read or write and that many were wholly unfit

for even a third grade certificate. Indeed the requirements for fitness were placed too low that enough teachers might be found. Other states were then trying the experiment of Normal Schools and Training Schools, that persons desiring to become teachers might be qualified for that profession. The experiment proved a success and our state decided to adopt that mode of securing teachers. Normal schools for both white and colored students were gradually established. They have been working patiently, faithfully and fearlessly, contending with the opposition of old teachers and schools already established and fighting a sentiment which seems founded in nothing but ignorance. But at last, their value is being appreciated. None, but the most blind fail to see the importance of this work, and all, who have the good of the State at heart and the future usefulness of its citizens in mind, now join in advocating the better education of the men and women who are desirous of teaching in our public schools.

When a business man entrusts one with important transactions, he ensures himself that the person employed is fitted either by long experience or by special preparation, for this work. Why then should the State not fit, at any expense, the teachers whom she employs? Indeed the obligation is upon the State that the money which is held in trust be employed to the best advantage. Now, then, can the State so well accomplish this as by establishing schools whose duty it shall be to see that the men and women issuing from their portals are fitted in every way to teach.

With teachers qualified by special preparation and actuated by a desire to teach, as shown by their attendance upon one of the Normal Schools, the public school fund cannot be misspent.

The beneficial effects of the system will be seen in the increased attendance and the interest manifested by the pupils and patrons of the schools. Instead of going over the same ground year after year and consequently acquiring a distaste for learning, the pupils will be advanced beyond the three R's and a field of science, literature, and history will be opened up to them, which will carry them onward to an increased usefulness to the community in which they dwell and the state at large.

The amount which is expended upon the Normal Schools when compared with that expended upon the Public Schools proper is extremely small. If the state should place this amount into the public school fund an increase of not more than two days in the attendance would be the result. No one, who has seriously thought upon this subject, believes that the appropriation to the Normal Schools has ever affected the public school fund other than to increase its effectiveness.

To show, by a simple illustration, the effect upon the schools in general, one has only to compare the number of first grade teachers in this county with the number in other counties in less favored sections. Our County Superintendent of Education says that over half of the public school teachers in this county are first grade teachers. This proportion is greater than that in any other county of the State. Now the majority of the first grade teachers in this county are not graduates of Normal Schools but are men and women who by long experience are entitled to that honor. Still the inference is irresistible that where good teachers are ready for the work, none but good teachers need apply. Even if the Normal Schools did nothing more than to create a higher standard of requirements their benefit to the State would be sufficient.

The Normal Schools offer exceptional advantages to those worthy young men and women, who are anxious to receive an education and to prepare themselves for a life of usefulness in that every inducement is offered them by the school

to complete their education. Many of the best graduates of this school have attended one session and then taught a year and returned to complete their course of study, paying their way in some cases entirely by their own efforts. The students frequently teach summer schools during the vacation and assist themselves from a financial standpoint at the same time putting into practice those methods and theories which they have learned during the year.

The State Normal School at Jacksonville, Ala., has graduated about eighty students. Of these nearly every one has taught the two years required, and most of them are now teaching in this state or in the South. Several are holding responsible positions in the city schools and all of them have given satisfaction.

While the town of Jacksonville receives more benefit than other towns not so favorably situated still such would be the case wherever the school be located. It behooves the citizens of the town, however, to give the school all the aid in their power, to throw open their homes to the young men and women who attend the school from a distance, to assist in keeping the buildings and grounds in repair, and to show by their actions that they appreciate the great privilege they enjoy in this selection of the state authorities.

The success of the Normal department is the principal object of the school authorities. But that students who do not intend to become teachers may have the advantage of the opportunities afforded by the school, and that the state appropriation may be aided by the tuition, thus obtained, a collegiate department is established in connection with the school. The tuition in this department is very reasonable, from fifteen to twenty dollars for the session of nine months. Students who take the collegiate course receive the same instruction that the University of Alabama or the Alabama Polytechnic Institute offers in their lower classes. The State Normal has been made an auxiliary school to the University of Alabama, and a Certificate of Proficiency signed by the President of this school will entitle one to enter the University without further examination. Many of the graduates of this school have attended our State Universities and they have maintained a high position throughout their attendance. This year the Peabody Normal College granted scholarships to two of the graduates, young ladies, of this school, the awards being made upon the excellence of their examinations.

The expenses of living in Jacksonville are very small. Board in private families may be obtained at ten to twelve dollars. Tuition for Normal students is six dollars a session of nine months, and books and other expenses need not be over fifteen dollars additional.

The society of Jacksonville is noted for its culture and refinement. The religious and moral influences are good. The beauty and healthfulness of the surrounding country unsurpassed.

The friends and patrons of the school and all who are interested in the welfare of the school, the cause of education, and the benefit of the youth of our land, will do well to advise those young men and women whom they may know to be desirous of attending school at a distance, to write for a catalogue and to ask for any further information they may see proper from the President of the School, Jacob Forney, or the President of the Board of Directors, Capt. Wm. M. Hames.

SINCE Hon. R. B. Kelly wrote his card asking that the people of the county confer with him in reference to legislation which was needed, we have heard a number of gentlemen discuss our present road law, and the present manner of electing county commissioners by districts; and all concur in the opinion that neither of these laws should be changed.

## A BRIGHTER FUTURE.

The Backbone of the Panic is Broken.

A Glorious Prospect Just Ahead of Us—We will Soon be a Prosperous and Happy People Again.

The clouds of depression which have hovered over this country for the past two years like a black pall are now giving way.

The dawn of a brighter day is breaking. The news comes from the North, the East, the West, the South, that the outlook is daily growing brighter.

The report comes from all points of the compass that a better crop will be made this year than for many years.

In all sections the men who have been out on a strike for the past several months are resuming work. Nearly all the mines are now being operated.

The furnaces in the South one by one are daily being put in blast.

The car works, the rolling mills, and other industries in all sections are preparing to light their fires.

While the good news of a brighter day comes from other sections, it comes also in the most pleasing manner from Alabama.

Here is the way in which the Age-Herald brings the good news from Birmingham:

"Two months ago there were only four iron furnaces in blast in the Birmingham district. Today there are thirteen, to-wit: Five at Bessemer, three at Ensley, two at Woodward, two at North-Birmingham, one in the city.

One week ago and for four months previous thousands of miners in this district were out on a strike, and the output and shipment of coal were not half what they will be the coming week.

Ten days ago our people were discouraged, despondent and deeply in doubt as to the result of labor suspensions and tariff legislation. Today these are all settled.

Well grounded reports are current that the two Alice furnaces, the two Thomas furnaces, one additional one at Ensley and the present idle one at Sloss will go into blast within a few days, thus adding six more to the present number, and giving full outputs of iron from nineteen furnaces against the four of two months ago. Then, too, all the rolling mills are preparing to light their fires.

These are cheering facts, and ought to stimulate our people to a lively sense of the glorious prospects just ahead of us. Light is breaking."

And still closer to us, here is the way in which the Hot Blast speaks of Anniston's future:

"We regard the present as the most important epoch in Anniston's history. After a long season of depression we stand just on the verge of an era of prosperity that will almost appal us. Anniston and her noble people have braved the storms and are the victors. No industrial town in all the country has held up so well under such adverse circumstances. Our commercial failures have been few and insignificant; our banks have been almost the only ones in the country to stem the tide, and have paid out every dollar demanded by depositors without the issuance of a certificate we have added, and are still adding to our list of industries; the location here of one of the finest educational institutions in the South has been the event of this deferred era; two magnificent church edifices have been built by a liberal Christian people, and there have been many lesser improvements; the great majority of our people with a knowledge of our unlimited resources and an abiding faith in the future of the community have lived on in hope and in confidence.

The tariff bill is most favorable to this section. It gives just the amount of protection to our industrial interests as will satisfy the manufacturer and benefit the consumer. We doubt if a special committee of Anniston's citizens could have formulated a tariff bill that would have been more acceptable to all her people. The country will at once begin to be built up under the influence of the new measure, and within less than a twelve month Anniston will be her old self again."

With all the good news which

comes from all sections we cannot afford to growl and grumble about the hard times, but must resume our former cheerfulness and hopefulness, redouble our energies, put our shoulders to the wheel and do all in our power to hasten the era of prosperity which is coming.

## IN THE COURT HOUSE.

News Items Gathered From Our County Officials.

While the county commissioners were in session here last week they contracted with a representative of the Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad Company to take all the convicts which will be convicted for the next twelve months in this county at eight dollars a month.

Calhoun has never had a board of commissioners that looked more closely after the interest of the county than the present board. Under their administration of the new road law, Calhoun not only has today the best bridges and roads she has ever had, but they are probably superior to those in any other county in the State.

The commissioners have increased the valuation of considerable property in Anniston over the price returned to the tax assessor, and as a convenience to the people interested in this matter in that city, Judge Crook and the commissioners spent several days in Anniston this week hearing the evidence of those who believe that the commissioners have put too great a price on their property. They have heard the evidence in Anniston, but will make their decision in the court house here.

While Judge Crook was in Anniston, Mr. John Hall and Col. Clemmons held down the Probate Judge's office.

We learn from the Sheriff's office that fourteen prisoners are confined in the county jail at this place. Of this number, twelve are colored and two white. One is charged with murder; two, carrying one, grand larceny; two, carrying concealed pistol; one, adultery; three, petit larceny; two, burglary; one, seduction; one, public drunkenness. The one charged with murder is young Stovall, charged with killing his brother-in-law last year.

Our circuit clerk informs us that very few new cases have been brought, and that there will be a light docket at the next term of the circuit court.

The tax assessor has completed his book and it is now in the hands of the commissioners. As soon as they finish the work of equalizing values, we will furnish the readers of the REPUBLICAN with a statement of the total value of property as compared with last year.

This talk about the tax assessor's book reminds us that our clever tax collector will soon be around after more taxes.

Next week we propose to break into the treasurer's office and see what we can get there.

WHILE he had opposition in his District to his renomination, Hon. Gaston A. Robbins remained at his post in Washington until the tariff bill was passed.

Mr. Robbins has made a faithful representative. He has properly represented his district in every vote he has cast. In every instance he has voted as he pledged the people he would two years ago.

His good record, together with the Democratic precedent of giving congressmen an endorsement, gives him a strong claim on the District for a renomination.

CALHOUN will send an enthusiastic McKleroy delegation to the Congressional convention.

THE new tariff bill is a great improvement over the McKinley bill, and its beneficial effects will be felt all over the country. One very commendable item in the new bill is the clause levying a tax on incomes.

We would not be true to ourselves if we should fail to express our appreciation of the many kind expressions and wishes of success for the REPUBLICAN which have been sent us this week from all portions of the county.

PROBABLY there is no other young man in the State to whom the Democratic party is more indebted for efficient party service, than to Mardis L. Wood, of Dallas, who is now asking the Democratic nomination for congress in this District.

ANNISTON no doubt will feel much interest in the congressional convention which meets there on the fourth of next month. First, because one of her most worthy and prominent citizens is a candidate for the nomination, and because it will be the first important political convention ever held inside her borders.

It seems impossible to get an amendment to the Constitution in Alabama by a vote of the people. We believe, however, if an amendment could be voted upon just now to have our State officers elected for four years instead of for two years, that a large majority of the people would vote in favor of it. They are sick and tired of so many elections.

J. S. MOORING of Anniston, one of the warmest supporters of Calhoun's candidate for congress, spent yesterday in the city. To a Times reporter Mr. Mooring stated that his presence here had no political significance whatever and that he came to our city partly on business and partly to visit relatives and friends. "Talking about politics, however," said he, "I find an impression prevalent here, which is erroneous and unfair to our candidate. I refer to Col. McKleroy's views on the financial question. There seems to be an idea that he is a 'gold bug.' On the contrary he favors the free coinage of silver and doesn't believe in the folly of waiting for an international agreement before restoring silver to its place as a money metal." Briefly stated his views on this question are practically the same as those held by John T. Morgan, and those views, I imagine, are thoroughly acceptable to the people of the fourth district.—Selma Times.

News was received in this city yesterday that L. W. Grant had sold the Jacksonville Republican to Dr. T. W. Ayers.

Mr. Grant has published the paper for over 25 years, and his honored father had been its owner and editor for years before he assumed control. The retiring editor is one of the best writers in Alabama and will take a few months off, resting in Florida. He says that the report that he will remove from Alabama is incorrect.

The writer of this has known for a number of years that a mighty good editor was being spoiled by Dr. Ayers not going actively into the business. He is a graceful, forceful writer full of dash and vim and his pen will be a mighty help toward building up the resources of his section of the state.

He is the chairman of the district congressional committee and conducted the last successful campaign that seated Gaston A. Robbins in congress.

The Times welcomes Dr. Ayers to the profession and feels that he will be an ornament thereto. A polished gentleman, cultured and refined, he will be an honor to journalism. We are glad to see such men as he devoting themselves to a calling in which he can accomplish so much good.—Selma Times.



# The Republican

By T. W. AYERS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1894.

## SALUTATORY.

With this issue I assume the editorial management and publication of the JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN. The first dollar I ever made which I had a right to call my own was made at the case in a newspaper office. The first piece of property I ever owned in my own title was a weekly newspaper. With this statement the members of the craft in the state will not be surprised that I am to be one of them. They will understand the fascination which journalism possesses for all men who engage in it for any length of time. It is not unusual for them to see those who have retired from journalism, return to their first love. Indeed the trite saying, once in it you are never out of it to remain, is true. This saying will no doubt be true of the retiring editor, who has edited the REPUBLICAN for so many years. He is too good a newspaper man to remain out of the harness long, and we wish for him an unbounded success.

My chief purpose in the management of the REPUBLICAN will be to make it a financial success. While I shall try to manage it so as to make it a paying investment, yet I hope to make of it such a paper as will be an important factor in the development and building up of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, and the state of Alabama.

In politics the REPUBLICAN under its new management will be strictly Democratic. It will plant itself squarely on Chicago platform and will insist that the party fulfill every pledge made in that platform. While it shall insist on the carrying out of this platform in the immediate passage of such legislation as will restore silver to its constitutional position as a money metal, and will secure at once the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on a parity, it will not be so intolerant as to say that many of the good Democrats who believe that the parity of the two metals cannot be maintained just now with the free and unlimited coinage without an international agreement, are not friends to silver.

That there are wide differences of opinion among even the people of the South upon questions of finance is evident, and it is equally evident that the best place to settle these differences is inside the ranks of the Democratic party.

The REPUBLICAN shall also insist that the pledge made to repeal the prohibitory ten per cent on State banks, should be fulfilled.

Believing that the most equitable plan of taxation is that which is levied with a view to the ability of the people to pay, the REPUBLICAN shall earnestly advocate a tax on incomes.

Knowing that the liberty of the people and the safety of the Government depend upon the purity of the ballot, the REPUBLICAN will never fail to raise its voice in favor of a free ballot and a fair count.

While the policy of this paper has been thus defined upon the main political questions now before the people, not a very large portion of its space will be given to politics. There are other important questions which should share the thought of the people. It is necessary that as citizens of Alabama we should fully recognize the fact that the education of the people is necessary to the elevation of the citizen and to the maintenance and preservation of free government. It shall be the pleasure of the REPUBLICAN to heartily co-operate in building up the schools and putting Calhoun county on an educational boom.

It is also important that the people of this county give more thought and labor to the improved plans of farming. It is especially important that greater efforts be made to save and improve the lands which are now being worn out from year to year, and the REPUBLICAN will, by soliciting original articles and giving clippings from agricultural journals, attempt to arouse the farmers of Calhoun to the importance of terracing, and doing other things necessary to save and improve their lands.

It shall be my purpose to give all the local happenings of the county every week, and in order to do this I shall attempt to secure the service of a correspondent in every neighborhood in the county. By giving the news, I hope, to publish such a paper as the people will appreciate, and to which they will give a cordial support.

T. W. AYERS.

## HON. JOHN M. MCKLERY.

The Democratic county convention which meets in Jacksonville to-day will select eleven delegates to attend the Congressional convention in Anniston on the fourth of September.

The delegates selected will go to the Anniston convention and present the name of Hon. John M. McKleroy for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this District. Col. McKleroy is one of the purest and ablest men in Alabama. He is in accord with the people of this District on all important questions. He is thoroughly in accord with the Democratic party on the question of tariff. He is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He favors the repeal of the prohibitory ten per cent tax on state banks.

In short, he stands with both feet on the Chicago platform, and this position, coupled with his ability and purity of life, makes him a man who can easily win the fight in this District if given the nomination.

At the meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of this county in Anniston last week, the following resolution was introduced by Hon. John B. Knox and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we the Democratic Executive Committee of Calhoun county cordially endorse the candidacy of our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. John M. McKleroy, for the nomination of our party in the fourth congressional district of this State, and heartily commend him for his acknowledged ability, his unblemished character and his distinguished party services as a valuable standard bearer for the Democracy in the approaching contest."

Col. McKleroy will go before the Anniston convention with the solid and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of his home county and we believe that his chance is good to secure the nomination.

## OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We certainly feel proud of the local correspondents which we have already secured for the REPUBLICAN.

They tell the news of Calhoun county to-day in such a way as to necessarily be interesting to every reader in the county.

They promise to furnish the readers of the REPUBLICAN the news of the county weekly, and with their aid, we have no doubt but that we will furnish the people of Calhoun county a local paper which they will appreciate and cheerfully support.

There are a few localities in the county where we have not yet secured correspondents, but hope to secure them by next week.

We have no fear that any of the correspondents will say anything that will be personally offensive to anyone in their community. Especially do we feel easy on this line, as a number of our correspondents are ladies.

## BEAT MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Beat No. 1 in the court house last Wednesday, the following delegates were selected to represent the Jacksonville beat in the county convention to be held here today: J. H. Caldwell, S. D. G. Brothers, T. W. Ayers, D. Z. Goodlett, J. T. Martin, James Williamson, T. E. Ward, A. J. Cross.

The following resolution was offered by Jos. J. Arnold and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Beat No. 1 in meeting assembled, recognizing the distinguished abilities of the Hon. John M. McKleroy of our county, and feeling that he is eminently worthy of the high position to which he aspires, heartily endorse his candidacy for Congressman of the 4th Congressional District of Alabama, and hereby instruct the delegates selected to represent this beat, to use their every effort in the coming Democratic county convention in the interest of his candidacy."

## JEFFERSONIAN MEETING.

The Jeffersonians of Calhoun met here in the court house last Thursday.

Considering inclemency of weather, the meeting was well attended. The resolutions prepared by their state executive committee were unanimously adopted.

Delegation selected to attend congressional convention, and instructed to support Hon. A. P. Longshore for the nomination for congress.

Decided to contest the election in this county, and we learn that

Miss Green, Stevens and Landers will file their bonds at once.

Our space will not permit us to publish proceedings of their meeting this week, but will give it in full next week.

The official vote of the recent election shows that Col. Oates received 106,928 votes, and Capt. Kolb 80,378. Thus, giving Col. Oates a majority of 26,545, Capt. Kolb received this year 35,145 less votes than he received in 1892, and Col. Oates received 20,036 less votes than Governor Jones received in 1892. In other words, 55,182 men who voted for either Jones or Kolb in 1892, did not vote this year for either of the candidates for Governor.

It seems that Mr. Turpin will not go back to the next session of Congress; but that O. W. Underwood, Esq., of Birmingham will be his successor. Mr. Underwood is a young man of splendid talent, and will make a good representative.

Hon. CECIL BROWNE, of Talladega, states that he will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in this District. Hon. G. A. Robbins has captured the Talladega delegation.

## Too Much Bagging.

The following letter received by Major Rowan from Inman & Co., will explain itself:

Mr. P. ROWAN,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Dear Sir:—The cotton trade in this section were obliged to pay heavy claims the past season on account of the excessive bagging used in covering the bales. The use of extra bagging has assumed such proportions and caused us such loss we will be forced the present season to dock all bales 1-16 c per pound where covering in excess of the customary six yards is used. The American, English and Continental spinners have alike protested against this over use of bagging, and if persisted in, considerable trouble will doubtless arise. Please use your efforts with the planters and ginners to have cotton baled with only the usual two strips of six yards, of two pounds to the yard.

The Northern mills have also issued a circular stating that bales covered with old sugar sacks instead of the ordinary jute bagging will be subject to rejection, or at least to a certain dockage. Please take this matter up also.

Yours truly,

S. M. INMAN & Co.

## AS IN YOUTH Ayer's Hair Vigor

CORDIALLY INDORSED. RESTORES Natural Growth OF THE HAIR. ALL OTHER Dressings FAIL.

"I can cordially endorse Ayer's Hair Vigor, as one of the best preparations for the hair. When I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, all the most part of my head began to fall out. The use of only two bottles restored a natural growth, which all continues as in my youth. I find several other dressings, but to no effect. Ayer's Hair Vigor is the best."—Mrs. J. C. HARRIS, Converse, Texas.

**AYER'S HAIR VIGOR** PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

## A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for thirty years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores. Regular size 50c, and \$1.00.

## Fire Insurance.

D. H. DENMAN, Agent, Jacksonville, Ala. Represents the most prominent companies in the United States.

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms. Castoria allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Cords. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles. Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of J. C. H. Fitch is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## Fourth Annual Meeting OF THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION! MONTGOMERY, A.LA.

## GRAND EXHIBITS!

Thrilling Attractions! Trotting, Running and Pacing Races, Bicycle Riding, Balloon Ascensions, Tight Rope Walking, Chariot Racing. The Largest lot of

## Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs Ever Before Exhibited in the South.

For Program Lists, space for exhibits, or information apply to H. C. DAVISON, General Manager and Secretary.

D. P. WEST, President.

## Probate Court Notice.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County, S. D. G. Brothers, Heirs and Administrators of the Estate of Mary Thomas deceased.

In Probate Court for Calhoun County, Special Term 24th Aug. 1894.

This day came S. D. G. Brothers, the administrators of the estate of Mary Thomas deceased, and presents to this Court his petition in writing and under oath, and in form prescribed by law, praying for an order and decree of this Court, to sell certain real estate described in said petition, for the purpose of making a division among the heirs, upon the grounds that the said lands cannot be equitably divided, which said petition is examined by this Court and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that the 5th day of October A. D. 1894 be, and it is hereby, appointed as a day for the hearing and consideration of said petition, and that notice of the filing and nature of said petition, and the day set to hear and determine the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said County, notifying all persons interested, to be and appear before this Court on said 5th day of October A. D. 1894 then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Judge of Probate.

## NOTICE NO. 15125.

Land office at Montgomery, Ala., August 20th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on October 1st, 1894, viz: Jasper N. Phillips, Homestead entry No. 21134, for the W<sup>1/2</sup> of NW<sup>1/4</sup>, Section 3, Township 14, south of Range 6, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon cultivation of said land, viz: Wesley Akridge, James Carr, William Bryant, Clem Jowers, all of Pecks Hill, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

Now is the time to bring in your job work.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Mary Thomas deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder on (Wednesday) the 15th day of September 1894 between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said Mary Thomas deceased.

The W<sup>1/2</sup> of NW<sup>1/4</sup> and SE<sup>1/4</sup> NW<sup>1/4</sup> and SW<sup>1/4</sup> of NW<sup>1/4</sup>, Sec 25 T. 13 and R. 7 located and lying in Calhoun Co., Ala. and being known as the Polly Thomas farm. The household and kitchen furniture bedding &c. will all be sold at the same time and place.

Terms of Sale The land will be sold for cash and balance to be paid in 12 months with interest from date.

The personal property will be sold as follows: All amounts under five dollars cash. All over 12 months credit with two per cent interest. D. W. THOMAS, Admin'r of the Estate of Mary Thomas deceased.

## Good Pictures At Very Low Prices.

I will make for the next ten days pictures at the following sizes and at the lowest prices.

Card size 2 for 50c, 6 for 90c or \$1.50 per dozen. Cabinet size 3 for 80c, 6 for \$1.35 or \$2.50 per dozen. Groups 8x10 25c each, by taking one half dozen. Life size 12x14 framed for \$1.50 and upwards, enlarging \$2.50 and upwards.

Take one dozen cabinet and get a life sized face. Will exchange partly for chickens. Call early, now is the time to take advantage of low prices. Respectfully, H. W. Wright, Jacksonville, Ala.

## T. BEN KERR.

Attorney—at—Law, PIEDMONT, ALABAMA.

Jas. S. Kelly Notary Public and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

OFFICE in the store of A. L. Higginbottom Oxford, Ala.

Courts Second Monday in each month. Marriage license kept on hand at all times.

R. J. MORGAN, Attorney—at—Law, Piedmont, Ala.

Special attention given to collections.

# ON TIME

I will sell 7 Old Hickory Wagons, 1 Half Platform Spring Wagon, 1 Second Hand Duplex Spring Wagon on time to parties making satisfactory arrangements. 3 Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 Improved Sewing Machines on the lease plan \$5.00 down and 3.00 per month. I will sell Groceries and Hardware at Rock Bottom prices. If your account is past due please settle. Respectfully,

## C. J. PORTER.

East Tennessee Virginia and Georgia Railway.

## Time Table IN EFFECT MAY 20TH, 1894

North Bound—Read Down.		South Bound—Read Up.	
Leave	4:00 p m	Mobile	12:30 p m Arrive
"	5:22 "	Mt. Vernon	11:10 a m "
"	6:35 "	Jackson	9:57 "
"	8:10 "	Thomasville	8:41 "
Arrive	10:30 "	Selma	6:00 " Leave
Leave	10:40 "	"	5:30 " Arrive
"	12:52 a m	Calera	3:02 " "
"	2:20 "	Talladega	1:04 " "
"	3:22 "	Anniston	12:05 Night "
"	3:47 "	Jacksonville	11:38 p m "
"	4:14 "	Piedmont	11:10 " "
Arrive	5:10 "	Rome	9:35 " Leave
"	8:00 "	Cleveland	7:10 " "
"	10:25 "	Knoxville	4:42 " "
"	2:15 p m	Bristol	1:00 " "
"	7:22 "	Roanoke	7:50 a m "
"	4:10 a m	Washington	11:55 p m "
"	5:10 "	Baltimore	11:00 " "
"	7:53 "	Philadelphia	8:23 " "
Arrive	10:55 "	New York	6:00 p m Leave

Pullman Sleeper between Mobile and Cleveland. Solid Vestibule train between Chattanooga and Washington, carrying Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to and from Washington and New York without change. For tickets Sleeper Reservations in advance, apply to any Agent of the Company or write to L. A. Bell, D. P. A., Selma, Ala. B. W. WREN, G. P. & T. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

## CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

## GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

Owing to expected change in our business, we will inaugurate June 1st

## A Great Clearing Sale

of our entire Stock of Goods at the Actual Cost price, for Cash only.

## OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING

Consists of the Latest Styles, such as Regent Cutaways in Frocks and Sacks, Oxford and Cambridge Sack Suits, the latest cut in best fabrics. In our Boy's Department we offer an elegant line of suits and separate pants, all garments the perfection of pattern and fit, which we include in this Slaughter Sale at Actual Cost.

## GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Mens' Underwear, Colored and White Shirts, Neckwear, Hose, Straw and Derby Hats, Suspenders and Umbrellas, at cost.

## DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS.

Our entire stock of all Woven Dress Goods of every description at cost to close out.

All Colored Lawns, Organzas, Satens, Dimities, Gingham, White Lawns and Mulls at actual cost.

Fans, Laces, Embroideries, Parasols, Silk and Kid Gloves, Ladies Childrens' Hosiery at cost.

## HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Turkish Bathing Towels, 5 cts up. Linen Towels, 7 1/2 cts up. Turkey Bed and White Table Damasks from 25 cts up.

10 1/2 Sheetings 15 cts up. 5 1/2 Pillow Cases 8 cts up.

1 1/2 Larddole and Fruit Bleaching 7 1/2 cts.

Shirting Prints 3 cts. Standard Dress Prints 5 cts.

Everything must go. Sell we will. Every article marked down to

lowest Selling Price in Main Figures.

These are solid facts—no advertising scheme. Call and save money.

## ULLMAN BROS.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

## Make Home Attractive!

The mellow tones of a good piano or organ will refresh and rest the parents, amuse the children and keep them at home. Do you want one? You say: "Yes, but can't afford it." Send me your name and maybe I can show you how you can afford it, and a good one, too. Such as a Conover, Everett, Harvard or Kingsbury piano; Chicago, Cottage or Farrard & Voley.

Our catalogues of Banjos, Violins and other small instruments showing reduced prices, will be sent on request.

Also, Bicycles and Typewriters. Sewing Machines from \$15 up. Catalogue and prices sent free. Write for them, I can save you money.

Special inducements offered to farmers.

## E. E. FORBES.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

## E. M. REED J. P.

MORRISVILLE, ALA.

Keeps Marriage Licenses for sale. Courts the 1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month.







